

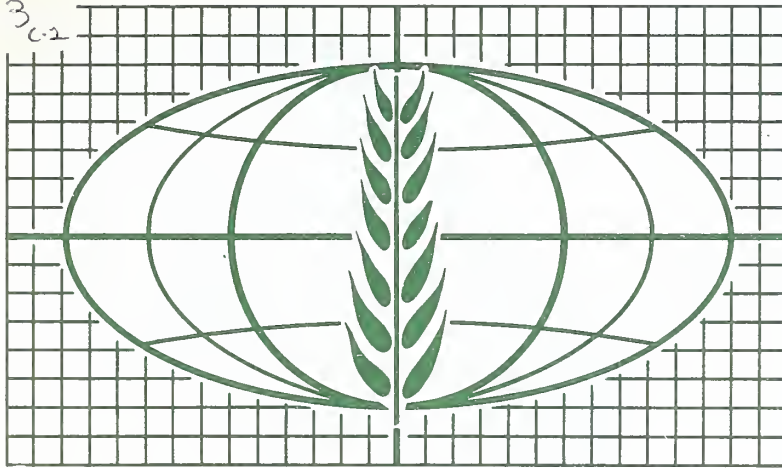
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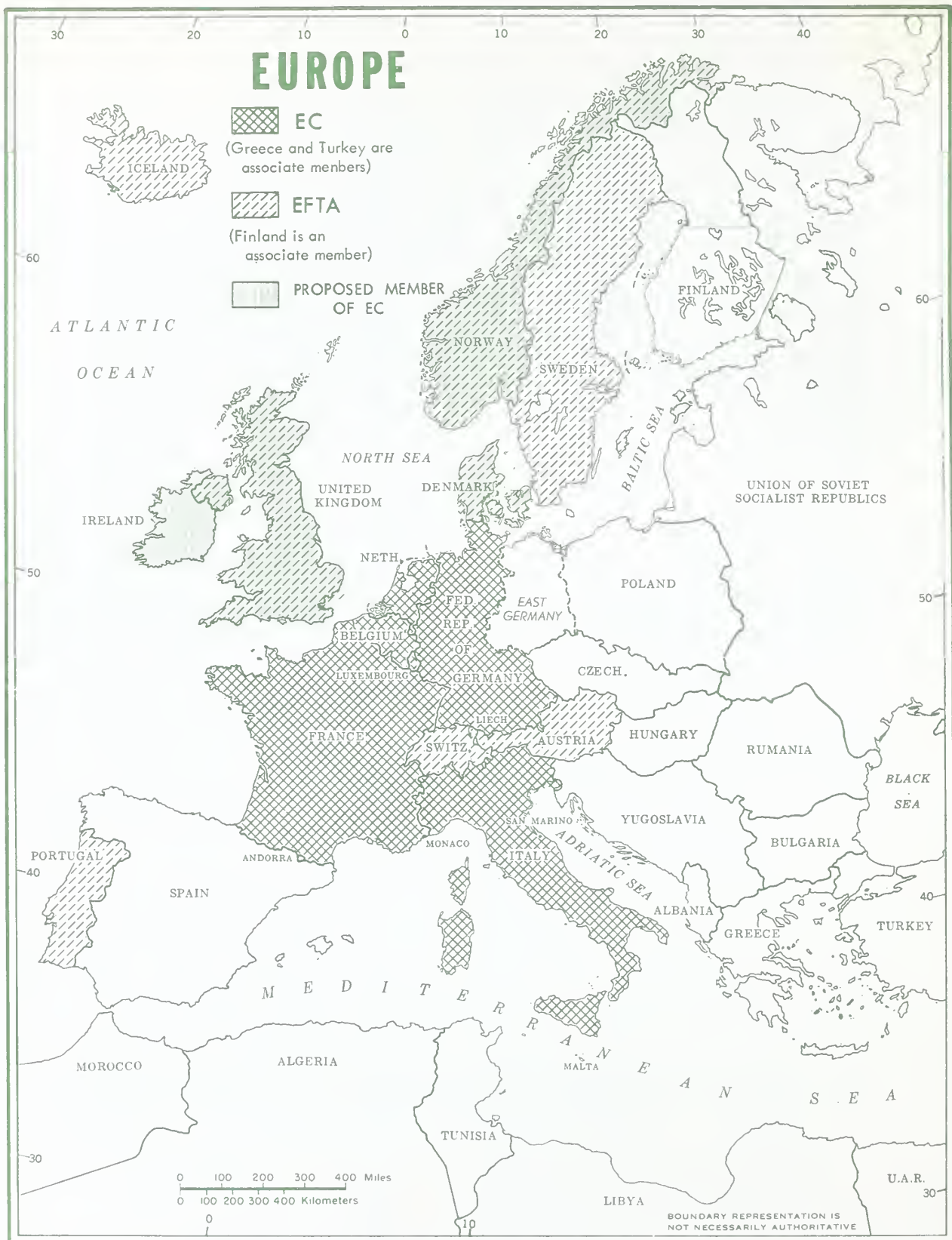
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.



ABSTRACT: Agricultural output in Western Europe continued at a high level in 1970. Grain output declined while livestock production increased. Wheat and milk surpluses were reduced. Western Europe's agricultural imports, including those from the United States, increased. Imports of U.S. protein feeds are likely to increase in 1971. Negotiations between the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Ireland and the EC are underway, and the Mansholt plan to improve the structure of EC agriculture is discussed. The United Kingdom is in the process of changing its agricultural price support policy to a variable levy system. KEY WORDS: Western Europe, agricultural production, trade, and policies, surpluses, European Community.

FOREWORD

The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe: Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971 focuses on major agricultural and economic developments of concern to U.S. agricultural interests. The information provides an analytical comment for shortrun policy decisions and furnishes information about current developments in the agriculture and trade of Western Europe--the major commercial market for U.S. agricultural exports.

This report was prepared under the direction of Marshall H. Cohen, Agricultural Economist, Situation and Outlook Section. The following staff economists contributed to the report: Cynthia A. Breitenlohner, James R. Horst, James Lopes, James J. Naive, Donald M. Phillips, and William P. Roenigk. Tables in the appendix were compiled by Doris H. Jeter, and Virginia G. Carter, Statistical Assistants.

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The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe is one of five regional reports, supplementing information contained in The World Agricultural Situation, WAS-1, November 1970. Other regional reports will be published on the Western Hemisphere, Africa and West Asia, the Communist Areas, and the Far East and Oceania. This report is based on information available as of March 1, 1971.



G. Stanley Brown, Chief
Europe and Soviet Union Branch
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ABBREVIATIONS

- CAP.....Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.
- CXT.....Common External Tariff of the European Community.
- EC.....European Community. (Members: Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, The Federal Republic of Germany or West Germany, Netherlands. Associate members: Greece, Turkey.)
- EFTA.....European Free Trade Association. (Members: United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal. Associate member: Finland.)
- FEOGA....European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund of the EC.
- GAP.....Gross Agricultural Product.
- GATT.....General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. An international organization providing a forum for multilateral tariff negotiations. Has 78 members.
- GDP.....Gross Domestic Product.
- GNP.....Gross National Product.
- OECD.....Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (Members: The United States, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and all West European countries.)

TIME REFERENCES

Statistics refer to a calendar year unless otherwise indicated. When split year (July 1 to June 30) data are used, they are identified with a diagonal stroke such as 1969/70. Hyphens, such as 1960-64, indicate averages for several years.

WEIGHT AND MEASURE REFERENCES

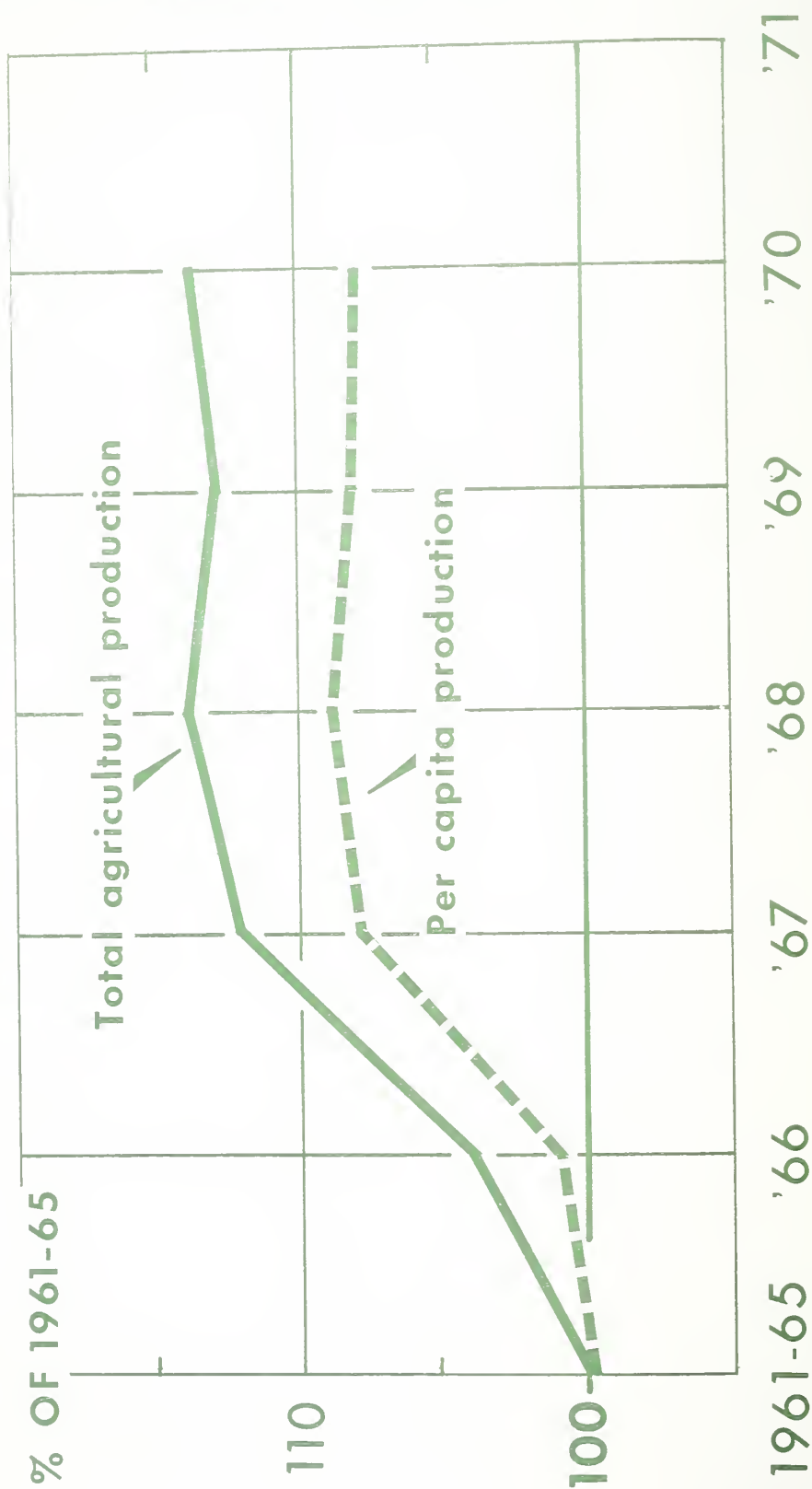
The metric system of weights and measures is used in this report unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare is equal to 2.471 acres, 1 quintal is equal to 220.46 pounds, 1 metric ton is equal to 2204.6 pounds, and 1 kilogram is about 2.2 pounds.

CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Summary..... | 1 |
| Agricultural Production..... | 3 |
| EC Reduces Agricultural Surpluses..... | 7 |
| Non-EC Countries Act to Reduce Surpluses..... | 10 |
| Western Europe's Farm Income and Surplus Problem With a Forward View.... | 12 |
| EC Enlargement Negotiations Underway..... | 15 |
| EC Considers Revised Mansholt Plan..... | 19 |
| Shifts in U.K. Agricultural Policy..... | 23 |
| Trends in Feed Use of Grains in Western Europe..... | 25 |
| Food Consumption in Western Europe..... | 29 |
| Agricultural Trade..... | 31 |
| Appendix Tables..... | 35 |

April 1971

WESTERN EUROPE: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT



SUMMARY

Total agricultural production in Western Europe in 1970 changed little from 1969, remaining at a high level for the fourth consecutive year. A decline in total grain output was offset by an increase in the output of livestock products on a value basis.

Grain production declined by about 4 percent to nearly 116 million tons. An increase in corn production, with record crops in France, Italy, and Spain, was not sufficient to offset declines in other grains. Wheat production declined by 3 percent to 44 million tons, and a poor barley crop largely caused the 4 percent drop in total feed grain production to 66 million tons.

Lower yields on about the same area as in 1969 reduced total grain output. Unfavorable weather prevailed throughout Western Europe during the spring; near drought conditions in the northern countries and one of Spain's longest droughts (from April to November) affected output of certain crops in 1970.

Certain measures to restrain milk output such as cow-slaughter subsidies have been adopted in Western Europe in recent years in many major producing countries. Output of cow's milk declined slightly in 1970 for the second consecutive year largely reflecting the success of these policies.

Red meat output reached a new record of nearly 17 million tons in 1970. Total red meat production increased by more than 4 percent with most meat categories rising. Poultry meat rose to a new record of 3.1 million tons.

Although per capita food consumption in calories has remained about constant in recent years, major shifts in the composition of the West European diet have been apparent. The major trend is away from high carbohydrate foods towards high protein foods. Per capita consumption of grains, potatoes, and other starchy foods has declined. In contrast consumption of quality foods such as fruits and vegetables, livestock and poultry products and fish has increased. Several factors have caused this shift, but increased per capita disposable income has been mainly responsible.

Although grain consumption for food has been declining, grain for feed use has expanded about 4 percent annually since 1955/56. The increase has been sharpest in Spain and Portugal. Factors responsible for this uptrend include: increased total grain availability, larger livestock and poultry numbers, and higher utilization of breadgrains for feed. However, the rate of growth may slow in the EC due to high grain prices under the CAP, and new feeding techniques.

Agricultural policies in 1970 were geared to finding feasible solutions to income and structural problems. In EC countries, a common agricultural policy implies a collective community responsibility to improve the structure of farming and to reduce surplus production. In 1970, Sicco Mansholt, Vice President of the EC Executive Commission, presented a revised approach to reforming EC agriculture. Decisions on higher producer prices have been delayed in an effort to encourage implementation of broader structural

measures. Subsidies to promote viable farms are one of the main approaches suggested by Mansholt. However, any measures to improve agricultural structure and increase prices are complicated by the possible enlargement of the Community.

Large surpluses of such commodities as wheat, butter, and nonfat dry milk in the EC were sharply reduced in 1970. Surplus reduction was mainly achieved through large subsidy expenditures for exports and denaturing wheat for feed, other subsidized sales and reduced output of certain commodities. Stocks of grains on August 1, 1970 were down from 1969 levels by 40 percent. By the end of 1970, intervention stocks of butter and nonfat dry milk each were reduced by about 50 percent.

Grain and dairy product surpluses were also eased in some of the non-EC countries. The non-EC countries, lacking a common agricultural policy, dealt with their supply problems individually. Finland, Austria, Greece, Spain, and Sweden resorted to varied combinations of price and structural policies that suppressed the surplus problem somewhat in 1970.

Whether or not farm output will continue to expand in Western Europe will depend upon future program adjustments; without such remedial programs, costly surplus disposal of some commodities could be a perennial problem.

Agricultural policies in most countries in Western Europe would be affected by EC expansion. The possibility of expansion should be clearer in 1971 as negotiations continue between the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, and Norway, and the EC Council. Of these countries only the United Kingdom has begun to align its agricultural policy with that of the EC. The United Kingdom is in the process of imposing a system of variable import levies on many farm commodities, gradually replacing the traditional "deficiency payment" method of price support.

Western Europe's agricultural imports reversed a 2-year decline, increasing to a record \$24.5 billion in 1969. Agricultural exports rose to nearly \$12 billion--up about 15 percent. Intra-EC trade accounted for most of this increase. Western Europe's imports of U.S. farm products declined \$72 million in 1969 to \$2.4 billion. However, a sharp recovery occurred in Western Europe's imports of U.S. farm products in 1970, largely resulting from increased sales of grains and oilseeds. Prospects for U.S. sales of oilseeds and oilseed products appear favorable for 1971, but U.S. exports of grain products may decline if domestic grain production recovers.

The long uptrend of feed grain production should resume in 1971, assuming normal weather conditions; area sown to feed grains has increased. Milk production could increase in 1971 as some programs to reduce surpluses have terminated. Beef and veal output is likely to remain about the same depending on the level of cow slaughter. An increase in both pork and poultry production is anticipated.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE
Europe and Soviet Union Branch
Foreign Regional Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Decline in Grain Production--Increase in Meat Output

Western Europe's total agricultural production remained at a high level in 1970 for the fourth consecutive year, about the same as the 1968 peak. There was no significant change in total agricultural production in 1970; grain production, however, declined nearly 4 percent and red meat output increased 4 percent.

The index of total agricultural production for Western Europe in 1970 has not changed significantly since reaching a peak in 1968 (see table 1). However, there were changes in individual countries compared with 1969. Six countries registered significant changes in their production indices, with Greece, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Finland all increasing considerably and Austria and Spain declining moderately.

In 1970, as in 1969, adverse weather reduced yields in most of Western Europe. Abnormally cold weather prevailed throughout Western Europe during the spring, delaying planting of crops. 1/ Abnormally dry weather in the Scandinavian countries and Spain contributed to lower production. For example, barley declined in Denmark while wheat, barley, and pulse output was affected by drought in Spain. Meat production rose in Spain partly due to increased slaughter related to excessively dry weather, and also increased in Denmark due partly to feed grain deficits.

Grain production in Western Europe declined 4 percent to 116 million tons, although acreage increased slightly. 2/ In the EC, area decreased slightly, while production declined nearly 5 percent.

Wheat production in Western Europe declined for the second year, by over 3 percent to around 44 million tons. Acreage declined slightly in most West European countries. However, production is still sharply above the 1960-64 average. Decreased area and slightly lower yields lowered the EC's production 7 percent. 3/ The sharpest declines were in France and Germany. Among non-EC countries, Austria, Finland, Spain, and Switzerland also experienced declines. However, United Kingdom wheat area was a near-record 1 million hectares, one-fifth larger than in 1969. Production reached a record 4 million tons, one-fourth over 1969.

1/ See table 4 for statistics on the area and production of selected crops in Western Europe.

2/ Tons in this report are metric unless otherwise indicated.

3/ The terms EC, European Community, Community, Common Market, European Economic Community, and EEC are used interchangeably in this report.

Table 1.--Indices of agricultural production in Western Europe, 1966-70 1/

| (1961-65 = 100) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------|
| Country or area | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 <u>2/</u> |
| Belgium-Luxembourg..... | 100 | 113 | 115 | 116 | 119 |
| France..... | 104 | 114 | 119 | 117 | 115 |
| West Germany..... | 102 | 111 | 114 | 112 | 111 |
| Italy..... | 105 | 114 | 111 | 115 | 114 |
| Netherlands..... | 104 | 112 | 116 | 118 | 126 |
| Total EC..... | 103 | 113 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Austria..... | 107 | 112 | 117 | 118 | 112 |
| Denmark..... | 102 | 103 | 105 | 102 | 100 |
| Finland..... | 103 | 107 | 111 | 113 | 118 |
| Greece..... | 114 | 120 | 102 | 110 | 126 |
| Ireland..... | 113 | 115 | 117 | 118 | 118 |
| Norway..... | 101 | 101 | 110 | 103 | 107 |
| Portugal..... | 88 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 111 |
| Spain..... | 110 | 113 | 127 | 124 | 119 |
| Sweden..... | 92 | 103 | 107 | 96 | 107 |
| Switzerland..... | 103 | 111 | 115 | 111 | 112 |
| United Kingdom..... | 106 | 110 | 108 | 108 | 112 |
| Total Western Europe..... | 104 | 112 | 114 | 113 | 114 |

1/ West European regional price weights were used in calculating these indices of agricultural output. Also, the indices are limited in coverage to 12-18 crops and livestock products. Thus, these indices will differ from those calculated by the various countries.

2/ Preliminary.

Production of wheat in Western Europe has been below trend for the past 2 years but remained sharply above the 1960-64 average. 4/ The harvest, about 1 percent below trend in 1969, fell 6 percent below trend in 1970.

Rye production at 4.6 million tons in 1970 continued a long downtrend. The acreage was 3.5 percent smaller, but the crop was 8 percent below 1969. Rye production in West Germany, the largest producer, declined nearly 8 percent, mainly due to lower yields.

Feed grain production in Western Europe decreased by 3 percent to 66 million tons in 1970. Barley and oats production declined by approximately 10 percent and 6 percent, respectively. However, corn production continued to expand

4/ Commodity trends referred to in this section are linear trends, using data for the period 1954-70.

rapidly increasing 18 percent to about 16 million tons. Barley and oat declines were widespread. The EC countries and Spain accounted for most of the increase in corn production. France, the largest producer in Western Europe, leaped ahead 30 percent to a new record, mainly due to expanded acreage. Italy and Spain also had record crops, up 4 and 9 percent, respectively, due primarily to increased area. Stimulated by corn's rising importance as a feed grain, production was a spectacular 24 percent above the calculated trend figure for 1970. Area increased somewhat for barley and corn, but was down for oats. Barley production was below trend for 1970 by nearly 10 percent, while from 1967 to 1969 production had been above trend.

Rice production in Western Europe was about the same as in 1969. However, Italy produced the largest rice crop in 18 years--890 thousand tons. In Portugal, rice production rose 14 percent to a record.

Sugar beet production, at a relatively high level of nearly 70 million tons, fell for the second consecutive year. Area increased but yields declined. Production declined in all EC countries except West Germany, lowering EC production by 3 percent to 49 million tons in 1970. During the past two years, production in Greece has increased rapidly, with a 50 percent increase in output for 1970, mainly due to larger area and favorable weather. Spain and the United Kingdom both registered moderate gains.

Acreage and production of potatoes partially recovered from the sharp 1969 decline. Production was about 60 million tons in 1970. In the EC, declines in France and Italy were offset by increases in the other member countries.

Tobacco production rose one-tenth in 1970, due to increased area. Greece, Spain, and France registered gains, while production in Italy declined. Production of olive oil decreased 5 percent with declines in Portugal and Italy offsetting increases in Greece and Spain.

Total red meat production in Western Europe attained a new record in 1970, rising over 4 percent above 1969 to nearly 17 million tons. The increase in production was wide-spread reflecting cow slaughtering programs, dry pasture conditions and increased demand throughout Western Europe generated by higher incomes. EC output rose around 4 percent with increases for all the members.

Western Europe's beef and veal production rose nearly 4 percent in 1970; pork, as well as mutton, lamb, and goat meat increased around 5 percent. In France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, the three largest producers in Western Europe beef and veal production rose moderately.

Pork production in the EC increased over 5 percent. Output in Denmark recovered from a rather low 1969 level, but was still 3 percent below the 1967 peak.

Production of poultry meat and eggs reached new records in 1970. Poultry meat production rose 7 percent. Poultry raising is a rapidly expanding throughout Western Europe, and especially in the EC. In West Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy production was up 12 percent, 18 percent, and 8 percent respectively. In Denmark output increased more than 13 percent. Output of eggs in Western Europe increased by 3 percent, with the EC countries registering somewhat larger increases. Poultry meat production was about 50 percent above trend which points

to the fact that output has increased very rapidly in recent years compared to the long run trend. The increase has been mainly in broilers, since egg production is nearly on trend.

Total cow's milk production declined slightly in 1970, but is still around 10 percent above the 1960-64 average. The decline in many countries in Western Europe was due to price and structural policies intended to reduce milk surpluses.

Outlook for 1971

Area planted to crops in the fall of 1970 increased in most countries of Western Europe. Assuming normal weather in 1971, wheat production should recover from the 1970 decline, but is not likely to reach the high 1968 level. The area sown during the fall of 1970 in France, the largest producer, was up 8 percent. In the United Kingdom the area sown to winter wheat was about equal to the 1969 record. Spanish production could decline slightly due to very dry weather during fall sowing. However, these declines should not offset the increases expected in other West European countries. An increase in wheat production could result in a return of the surplus problem despite policies in many countries to discourage wheat output.

Feed grain production is expected to resume its long-term increase in 1971 and will possibly reach a new record. Feed grain acreage has increased in Western Europe in recent years including 1970; the output decline last year was a result of low yields.

Corn production is expected to increase moderately throughout Western Europe, especially in the EC which accounts for three-fourths of the corn produced in Western Europe. The EC is attempting to grow more corn largely to meet feed requirements for the expanding livestock industry in the Community. Corn production in the member countries has reflected rising acreage, increased use of high-yielding hybrid seed, and favorable producer prices.

Barley output should recover from 1970's sizeable decline. Area planted to barley in the fall of 1970 increased moderately in France, the most important producer in Western Europe. The United Kingdom's barley area is not expected to increase substantially from 1970. Normal weather could return output to the 1969 level.

Tobacco production in Greece, the largest producer in Western Europe is expected to remain about the same as in 1970. The outlook for burley in 1971 is highly uncertain; the expansionary effects of price increases in Greece could be dampened if export prospects are diminished as a result of the recently enacted EC tobacco CAP. Tobacco production in the EC may increase, reflecting price incentives incorporated in the tobacco CAP.

Spanish citrus production in 1971 will probably decline due to severe frosts early in the year and one of Spain's most serious outbreaks of Tristeza, a citrus tree disease. By March this disease had infected one-third of Spain's total citrus area.

Production of pork and poultry meat probably will increase, expanding total meat output in 1971, although beef production probably will change little. The current pork production cycle should peak in 1971. Denmark, the Netherlands, and West Germany, the major pork producers in Western Europe will probably be confronted with a pork surplus in 1971 as supplies are mounting.

In late 1970 there were outbreaks of Newcastle disease in such important poultry producing countries as the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, dampening poultry production during the 1970/71 marketing year.

Milk output in Western Europe could increase in 1971, particularly in the EC, which produces two-thirds of the milk in Western Europe. The increase largely depends on a resumption of favorable weather since policy measures are expected to have less of a dampening effect on production than in 1970. (Cynthia Breitenlohner)

EC REDUCES AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

The large surplus stocks ^{5/} of agricultural commodities, which accumulated in the European Community at an alarming rate during 1968 and 1969, were drastically reduced in 1970. The most dramatic reductions took place in wheat and butter stocks. Surplus stocks of nonfat dry milk and grains other than wheat also decreased sharply. EC officials foresee further reduction or stabilization of these surpluses (and a reduction in sugar stocks) in 1971. Smaller expenditures for surplus disposal in these major problem sectors are also anticipated.

The success of the Community in disposing of surpluses, however, is somewhat misleading. It was achieved only through large expenditures for export subsidies, denaturing premiums, and other subsidized sales. The pressures on stocks were also relieved by fortuitous declines in the production of grain, butter, and nonfat dry milk. A return to the upturn in production would almost certainly cause renewed surplus accumulation and send disposal costs spiraling. Nonetheless, the dimensions of the Community's surplus problem have been at least temporarily diminished, and pressure within the Community for the reform of the CAP appears to have lessened.

Grains

Intervention stocks of grains as of last August 1 (the beginning of the 1970/71 marketing year) had been trimmed to less than 6 million tons, down from over 10 million a year earlier. Only stocks of rye were considered to be above "normal" levels.

Although there were also difficulties in disposing of the barley and rye crop in 1969/70, the major problem in the grain sector was the disposal of nearly 13 million tons of soft wheat including about 4.5 million tons carried over from

^{5/} The stocks referred to in this article are intervention stocks--i.e., stocks accumulated as a result of price support programs.

1968/69. Export subsidies were paid for about 6 million tons of wheat and denaturing premiums were paid for over 4 million tons of feed wheat. The total cost of support measures for soft wheat were estimated at about \$500 million, up from \$329 million in 1968/69.

Substantial costs also were incurred in subsidizing the export of grains other than wheat, of which barley (2.6 million tons) and corn (1.4 million tons) were the most important. The total cost of CAP support operations for all grains was an estimated \$800 million in 1969/70, compared with \$655 million in 1968/69.

A further reduction in grain stocks and a considerable drop in expenditures for disposal measures are in prospect for 1970/71. Grain production in 1970 declined by about 4 percent. With a 1970 soft wheat crop down by 7.5 percent, and with vigorous disposal measures in 1969/70, carryover stocks of this grain will not be burdensome.

The EC projects subsidized exports of wheat at only 3.6 million tons and exports of barley at only 400,000 tons. The amount of wheat denatured for feed use is expected to decrease slightly to 4 million tons. In addition, the strengthening of grain prices on both the world and EC markets has enabled the Community to reduce the level of the subsidies for export and denaturing. EC officials have forecast a drop in expenditures in the grains sector to \$543 million in 1970/71.

Dairy

At the end of 1969, stocks of both butter and nonfat dry milk each were placed at 300,000 tons. A year later stocks of each commodity were down to about 150,000 tons, largely because of subsidized exports, including food aid, and subsidized domestic sales. The costs, however, pushed total support expenditures in the dairy sector to over \$900 million.

According to estimates published by the European Community, 1970 expenditures were distributed as follows:

| | Export Subsidies* | Domestic subsidies and storage costs | Total |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------|
| | ----- <u>Million dollars</u> ----- | | |
| Butter | 322 | 165 | 487 |
| Nonfat dry milk | 59 | 107 | 166 |
| Liquid nonfat milk | --- | 103 | 103 |
| Other | <u>150</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>150</u> |
| Total dairy | 531 | 375 | 906 |

* Includes food aid

Expenditures on butter and nonfat dry milk disposal in 1970 were both about 40 percent above their 1969 level, mainly because of higher subsidies. On the domestic market, butter subsidies went mostly to various concessional sales to

consumers and manufactures while expenditures on nonfat milk (dry and liquid) went primarily for the subsidization of these products in livestock feeds.

Community efforts to reduce surplus dairy products were augmented by a 4 percent decrease in butter production and a 5 percent decrease in the production of nonfat dry milk. These decreases resulted from a combination of poor milk-producing weather, some decline in cow numbers, and rising demand for cheese and fresh milk products. In addition, rising world prices enabled the EC to reduce the level of its export subsidies in the last half of 1970.

EC officials foresee expenditures in the dairy sector declining to about \$600 million in 1971, particularly with support expenditures for butter dropping sharply to \$220 million. The EC forecasts butter stocks of 150,000 tons at the end of 1971, and nonfat dry milk stocks dropping to 100,000 tons.

Sugar

The sugar sector has largely avoided the accumulation of intervention stocks, because the EC has exported or denatured for feed over 1 million tons of sugar annually. The excess of sugar production over human consumption rose to 1.2 million tons in 1969/70, compared with less than 800,000 tons in 1968/69. Total costs of market support rose from \$127 million to \$170 million, but the net cost to the CAP after deduction of producer contributions actually declined from \$95 to \$87 million. The contributions are charges levied against producers who exceed certain production quotas and are used to defray the market support program for sugar.

With an estimated 7 percent decrease in sugar production for 1970/71, the EC predicts the excess of production over human consumption will drop sharply to 600,000 tons, and total costs will drop to \$74 million. Net costs should total only \$34 million.

Implications for EC Agricultural Policy

The rapid shrinkage of EC surplus stocks results from a combination of very expensive disposal measures and a decline in output of major surplus commodities, largely due to poor weather. Neither of these factors is indicative of any fundamental change in the structure of EC agricultural production. Thus, there is no reason to assume that, given more favorable conditions for production, EC farmers will not continue to produce large surpluses of wheat, dairy products, and sugar at present price levels.

The shrinkage of stocks seems to have generated a curious turnabout in the political leverage of the major agricultural interest groups. Mounting surpluses and burgeoning associated costs with the CAP in recent years has brought the CAP increasingly under attack. Pressure was growing for a reform of the CAP and, in particular, for the stabilization of surplus commodity markets. To this end, the EC Commission 6/ introduced a long-range plan for drastic structural reform, and a number of short-term proposals aimed at restoring balance to the most troublesome commodity markets. Among the short-term measures proposed were cuts in the prices of wheat, butter, and sugar.

6/ The Commission is responsible for making proposals to the Council of Ministers which makes the final EC decisions.

Sharp reduction of surplus stocks and prospects for a decline in disposal costs in 1970 shifted the initiative to the various farmers' organizations. These organizations launched campaigns for price increases in a wide range of basic farm products, citing the rising cost of farm inputs over recent years. Although the EC has not yet set support prices for 1971/72, the EC Commission has proposed price increases for many farm products including wheat, barley, and milk. (Donald M. Phillips)

NON-EC COUNTRIES ACT TO REDUCE SURPLUSES

Austria.--For several years, Austria's soft wheat surplus has been a formidable disposal problem. The government imposed both price and supply management programs in 1970 in a effort to reduce surpluses. By lowering the guaranteed wheat support prices, the government encouraged farmers to shift some acreage into feed grains. The official selling price of imported feeds was raised about 8 percent for 1970, narrowing the price differential between wheat and feed grains to encourage feeding of domestic wheat.

Other programs to encourage feeding domestic grains included government-financed purchase and storage of grains, and refunds of certain freight charges for domestic feeds.

Area and production of soft wheat declined in 1970 largely because of these programs, and wheat stocks are expected to decline sharply in 1970/71.

Austria's severe dairy surplus eased markedly during the last half of 1970. The government's policy of granting higher prices to dairy farmers in exchange for lower milk deliveries to dairies apparently was effective. This was accomplished by reducing the so-called "check-off" price--a normal deduction from the producer price used to finance sales and export promotion. The net effect was increased producer's revenues and reduced milk deliveries; these deliveries were sharply below the 1969 level by the last quarter of 1970, as dairy farmers channeled more milk into feed use.

Greece.--Surplus wheat production was a periodic problem throughout the 1960's, (lessened somewhat by poor weather in 1967 and 1968) while a barley surplus--though less acute--also occurred in 1970. The increase in barley production partly reflected a producer response to higher prices (about 8 percent above 1969). The government has encouraged feeding of these grains--particularly wheat--with price incentives. Prices of domestically produced wheat used for feed have been reduced to relatively low levels (about \$70 per ton). Increased production of both livestock and poultry also has encouraged feeding of wheat and barley. Utilizing more barley and wheat for feed has reduced the volume of imported feed, and has minimized export subsidy costs. The surplus problem is still severe, compounded by higher soft wheat production in 1970.

Finland.--Finland initiated Western Europe's first soil bank program in March 1969 called the "Act on Limiting the Use of Fields," in an effort to curb soft wheat surpluses. This production control supplements price policies. When

the results of the soil bank fell short of expectations in 1969 provisions of the act were liberalized and expanded in 1970.

Under the 1970 modifications, landowners other than individual farmers--such as corporations and cooperatives--receive payments for retiring land from cultivation.

In an effort to reduce dairy surpluses in 1970, the soil bank program was supplemented by special subsidies to dairymen selling all their cows for slaughter and giving up dairying for three years. Limitations on the amount paid per farm retiring land from cultivation were removed in 1970.

These policies have reduced milk and wheat output. About 5.5 percent of total arable land has been taken out of production. Wheat production was estimated at around 400,000 tons for 1970, compared with the 1968 record of 515,000 tons. About 50,000 cows were slaughtered under the slaughter subsidy program. Milk production is estimated at 3.3 million tons for 1970, down from 3.5 million tons in 1969. Milk deliveries declined by about 5 percent in 1970. To stimulate butter consumption, the Government lowered retail butter prices in 1971 and increased margarine prices.

Spain--In recent years Spain shared a wheat surplus problem with other West European countries. However, in 1970, production was reduced and stocks declined to near normal levels. The drought and policy measures caused the decline. Agricultural policy in Spain centers around the Second Development Plan (1967-1971) which calls for an increase in feed grain production to support growing livestock production, and a decline in wheat output.

The principal tools used by the government to reduce soft wheat production have been: (a) increased feed grain support prices relative to wheat (approaching EC levels) and (b) providing input subsidies for feed grain production. One effect of these programs has been reduced plantings of soft wheat in irrigated lands.

Sweden--Sweden was the first West European country to attempt to reduce self-sufficiency as a part of national economic policy. The rationale underlying this policy, adopted in 1967, was to shift resources, especially labor and land, into rapidly expanding nonfarm sectors, and to reduce the cost of surplus production. The policy included an objective of reducing self-sufficiency in food products (on a caloric basis) from around 95 percent in 1967 to 80-85 percent by 1975.

A major aspect of the policy was to encourage enlargement of farms for increased efficiency. Agricultural boards are funded to purchase land which may be resold to enlarge adjoining productive fields.

To date, some aspects of the policy have been successful--particularly policies to reduce the cultivated land area. Further reductions in arable land area are likely. According to the National Board of Agriculture, 63 percent of the area presently cultivated--about 3 million hectares--is worth tilling in the long run. Thus, the Board projects that by 1980 only 2 million hectares of land will remain under cultivation. Production from this reduced area was projected to account for about 80 percent self-sufficiency.

Actually, there has been no appreciable decline in self-sufficiency since the inception of the policy in 1967. Self-sufficiency in a caloric basis is still between 90-95 percent. Increased milk yields per cow and grain yields per hectare have canceled the desired effects in the short run. The policy mainly has proved effective in reducing the number of marginal farms. Small farms, particularly holdings below 20 hectares have disappeared at a rate of 6,000 to 8,000 annually in recent years.

Milk cow numbers have been declining for several years, encouraged by slaughter subsidies. There were about 746,000 in June 1970, down from over 1 million in the early 1960's. The rate of decline slowed in 1970, suggesting that a lower limit may be approaching. The long-range tendency will be for larger herds in fewer, but larger units.

At least one economist, Dr. Sven Holmstrom, Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, has recommended modifications of the present agricultural policy. ^{7/} He suggests increased output of certain livestock and crop products, diversified agricultural production in certain regions of Sweden and the development of new markets for domestic output. (Marshall H. Cohen)

WESTERN EUROPE'S FARM INCOME AND SURPLUS PROBLEM WITH A FORWARD VIEW

Farmers in Western Europe face a problem common in most countries where agriculture is relatively important: the low rates of return which farmers receive from their resources. The problem has persisted for a number of years in Western Europe despite strong national economies, low rates of unemployment, and expanding farm output.

The problem of low returns has been the focus of national farm programs. Farm price supports, which most programs use to boost farm income, frequently raise market prices considerably above those current in world trade. ^{8/} These price levels then are protected by trade barriers, which curb the import flow of cheaper farm products. ^{9/}

While maintaining farm income has been a major aim of West European farm policy, many countries also have attempted to reduce dependency on imports of farm products.

This is employed primarily to enhance national foreign trade balances by reducing or stabilizing farm imports. Most countries aiming for self-sufficiency also are motivated by the experience of wartime food shortages. These objectives strengthen the need for policies to support and protect farm prices.

^{7/} Svenkst Jordbruk (Swedish Agriculture), Dr. Sven Holmstrom, LT's Forlag, Stockholm, 1970, pp. 239.

^{8/} Notable exceptions to this trend are the United Kingdom and Denmark.

^{9/} Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Low Incomes in Agriculture. Paris, France, 1964.

Despite the forthright adoption of price supports, low farm returns have persisted. Surplus problems have developed as farmers increase output in response to high prices. This discussion begins with causes of the farm income problem in Western Europe and examines reasons for its persistence. Problems that have been associated with the farm program and policies are raised. Finally a judgement is made about the future situation under ceteris paribus conditions.

Factors Generating the Problem

The farm income problem in Western Europe stems from three basic causes: the first is a relatively inelastic demand for food with respect to both price and income. The second is an agricultural plant with excess production capacity for several major commodities. This factor is often overlooked because of the small-size structure of West European farms. However, the region, particularly in the North, achieves the world's highest crop and livestock products yields. The third cause is the pure competition inherent in farming that gears producers to output-increasing technology in order to maximize income. When a large number of farm firms market undifferentiated products, the output of a single farm has no effect on market prices. ^{10/} Thus, in the short run producers tend to increase output on their existing land base by using output-raising technology. Collectively, this often results in excessive product supplies and depressed prices. ^{11/}

Since nearly all West European countries support the prices of major agricultural products, many have to contend with surplus disposal. In 1969, for example excess supplies of dairy products and grain reached alarming proportions. There were "seas of milk" and "mountains of butter." Storage for grain was so strained that facilities outside the borders of the Common Market countries were engaged. By the second half of the 1960's grain surpluses appeared in Austria, Greece, Spain, and Finland,--all former grain deficit countries.

Reasons for Persistence

As the problem of low farm returns was becoming ever more visible, it was not so apparent why even more farm resources were not moving out of agriculture, especially when the nonfarm sector was booming and a labor shortage in the northern countries led to an in-migration of workers.

Because of its small fragmented farms, West European agriculture has a relatively high rate of underemployment and some overmechanization. It is not uncommon in parts of Western Europe to see a farm family riding to the fields on an up-to-date intermediate-size tractor, leave it at the gate, and cultivate the crop using traditional manual methods.

^{10/} R. H. Leftwich, *The Price System and Resource Allocation*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1961.

^{11/} Frederick V. Waugh, *Demand and Price Analysis*. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. No. 316. Nov. 1964. For the United States Waugh concluded, "The demand for food is quite inelastic...This statistical fact lies at the heart of the farm problem. A small surplus in agriculture depresses prices severely."

West European farmers have not only remained, they have continued to expand production. In the past 10 years output has increased at an annual rate of 2.7 percent. ^{12/} In a recent article, Tweeten advanced three interrelated theories to explain the persistence of low farm returns in the United States: (1) fixed resources, (2) decreasing costs and (3) imperfect competition. ^{13/} He suggests that these theories tend to insure the permanency of low farm returns and he appears to conclude that there is an underlying element of permanency. These theories seem relevant to the West European situation.

In the case of the "fixed resource" theory, Tweeten concludes that labor is the "problem resource," which does not readily adjust out of agriculture. Unlike other fixed resources it can increase in supply (via births) without increasing purchases from the nonfarm sector. Labor may be important in explaining excess production capacity in agriculture because farmers tend to invest in capital inputs (both operating and durable) in fixed proportions to labor on family farms. This argument should have even greater application to Western Europe's agriculture where there is evidence of widespread excess labor or underemployment.

The theory of decreasing cost (or increasing returns to size) may have greater application to the U.S. situation. West European agriculture has not experienced anything like the rapid expansion in farm size that has occurred in the United States since World War II. But the concepts do have application and there is a possibility that farm size in Western Europe could undergo comparatively rapid change if the Mansholt proposals for structural reforms are implemented.

The "decreasing cost" theory takes into account the tendency to reduce unit costs of production by expanding farm size and productivity. Farmers increase the ratio of capital to labor (especially family labor) and of variable capital to fixed capital to maximize their returns. But when this happens and when additional land is sought, the savings gained from efficiency are bid into the price of land. Economies of size and efficiency achieved by relatively few farms thus increase the cost of land to all farmers. Small farmers, who predominate in Western Europe, face the dilemma of either not buying high-priced land, or buying it at prices that increase their debt. Either move will tend to limit their returns from farming.

Some analysts have voiced optimism about the feasibility of basic structural changes in West European agriculture during the 1970's. They point to the high average age of farmers and hypothesize that as this generation retires, there will be increasing opportunities for others to expand their farm operation. Governments have enacted programs to encourage this transition by providing economic incentives for farmers who retire. Also, it appears that the younger farm generation in Western Europe does not have the strong bond to farming that was traditional with their parents and grandparents, and they are willing to seek employment in the nonfarm sectors where opportunities may be

^{12/} The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe, ERS-Foreign 291, April 1970.

^{13/} Luther G. Tweeten. "Theories Explaining the Persistence of Low Resource Returns in a Growing Farm Economy." Am. Journ. of Agr. Econ. Nov. 1969.

greater. Therefore, there is less incentive for a farmer to pass his holdings down to his children. In the more distant future some foresee the multifamily farm associations as initially proposed by Mansholt.

The "imperfect competition" theory generally applies to markets in which farmers sell commodities. Firms purchasing farm products can influence price and often have bargaining advantage over farmers. Under monopsony (one buyer) or oligopsony (a few buyers) farm products would be priced lower than if there were many buyers. This theory would certainly have application to the West European situation where farm markets and market information are not as readily available as in the United States.

Conclusions and Implications

These interrelated theories are fundamental to low farm returns in Western Europe as well as the United States. They suggest that the problem may be perennial. Resource fixity could also partially explain the endurance of excess production capacity and recent surpluses of some farm commodities.

Agricultural abundance has been a costly luxury. Since domestic farm prices in Western Europe are substantially higher than world trade prices, disposal on the world market has entailed large export subsidy expenditures. Domestic disposal programs, which generally shift usage to livestock feed, also require sizable expenditures.

But the fact remains that countries in Western Europe have excess production capacity for important commodities at existing price levels and under current farm programs. Despite increased production, returns to farmers' resources have remained low. The question is whether this situation will persist. The answer affects the outlook for farm income in Western Europe and the need for program adjustments to resolve supply imbalances.

If the theories advanced here do have application to the Western European case it would appear that economic forces will tend to push farm output higher despite relatively low farm returns. Therefore, where there is excess production capacity in Western Europe, it is likely to persist. If this capacity has resulted in surpluses in the absence of supply controls, then surpluses are likely to persist. Under present policies and farm structure, West European countries will continue to be faced with agricultural surpluses. An alternative, of course, would be some form of supply control. (James J. Naive)

EC ENLARGEMENT NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY

The European Community's enlargement negotiations with the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, and Norway--initiated last summer--thus far have been characterized largely by fact-finding. Most of the major problem areas have been identified and examined and, in some cases, proposals for their solution have been presented.

Agreement has been reached on several important points--most notably, on the length of the transition period (5 years for both industry and agriculture). For industry, the transition period involves only the alignment of tariffs to the EC level and the phasing out of tariffs on imports from other EC members. For agriculture, it involves the acceptance of all regulations comprising the CAP. This would mean adoption of common support prices and the variable levy system. Arrangements will have to be made to compensate third countries for impairment of their GATT rights due to this alignment. The United States, for example, has certain rights under GATT guaranteeing duty-free access for grains into the United Kingdom. The schedule of adjustments in the industrial sector has been accepted by the United Kingdom, but will remain provisional until the transitional arrangements in all other areas are decided.

Many major issues are still unresolved, however. One of the most important disputes concerns assumption of the financial obligations of EC membership by applicants. Also, the schedule of adjustments for agriculture during the transition period has not yet been agreed upon. Other major issues still to be negotiated include the arrangements (and transition period) governing capital movements, fiscal harmonization, Euratom, the European Coal and Steel Community, United Kingdom imports of dairy products from New Zealand, and the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Negotiations are now widely interpreted as entering a critical phase in which these major issues must soon be resolved if the momentum towards enlargement is to be maintained.

Background of the Negotiations

The election of a new French Government in June 1969, following the resignation of President de Gaulle, paved the way for the current negotiations. In 1963, under the leadership of de Gaulle, France had vetoed the continuation of enlargement negotiations. France prevented resumption of negotiations in 1967 when the United Kingdom again applied for membership to the Community. It was not until the Hague Summit Conference of Common Market Heads of State, on December 2, 1969, that a formal commitment was made to begin the current enlargement negotiations.

In contrast to the 1961-63 negotiations on United Kingdom accession, when the EC member states each participated separately, the EC is now participating as a single entity. The agreed negotiation procedure delegates all power, in principle, to the EC Council of Ministers.

The Community insists on acceptance of the treaties governing establishment of the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom and all subsequent decisions and regulations adopted as result of these treaties. This means that enlargement negotiations will consider only transitory measures, not modifications of existing rules. All of the applicant countries have accepted this basic position.

The United Kingdom and the CAP

The sharp differences between the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom and the Common Agricultural Policy of the EC have made agriculture one of the major issues in the enlargement negotiations. The United Kingdom's deficiency payment system has meant low market prices for farm products and a liberal import policy. The Community, on the other hand, has maintained relatively high farm prices, protected from external competition by variable import levies. While the deficiency payment system places the burden on the government, the burden of the CAP falls directly on the consumer (although the operation of the CAP in recent years has also required substantial budgetary outlays).

Consequently, the United Kingdom's adoption of the CAP (at its present price levels) would result in a sharp increase in consumer prices--estimated at 12-14 percent for food prices and at 3-4 percent for the overall consumer price index. ^{14/} Despite the magnitude of these price effects, the United Kingdom is committed to the adoption of the CAP in its entirety. From the outset of the negotiations, the EC has insisted that the price levels and basic mechanisms of the CAP were "non-negotiable." The recent British decision to abandon the deficiency payment system and move towards a system of farm price support similar to that of the EC is evidence of the United Kingdom's accommodation on this point.

Because of the sensitivity of the British public opinion to these projected price increases, the United Kingdom must make the transition period for agriculture as free of disturbance as possible. For this reason, the United Kingdom originally proposed a separate 6-year transition period for agriculture (compared with a 3-year period for industry). Although this proposal was rejected by the EC and a 5-year period for both sectors chosen, friction between the British and EC negotiators as to the appropriate pace of adjustment in the agricultural sector can be expected to continue.

Financing: A major bottleneck

Agriculture is also intimately related to the problem of financing, which now appears to be the major bottleneck in the negotiations. Most EC expenditures result from the operation of the Community's agricultural programs. The United Kingdom has repeatedly emphasized that the financial burden imposed by its entry will be a crucial factors influencing the success of the negotiations.

At present, the EC is in a transitional stage with respect to financing. By 1978, however, the transitional arrangements will have ended and all levies, customs duties, and a portion of the value-added tax will go directly to the EC. Community expenditures are now financed by a combination of variable levies, a percentage of custom duties, and budgetary contributions from the member countries. The share of the total cost contributed by each country, however, must fall within a specified range. As of January 1, 1978, these ranges or "correctives" will no longer apply.

^{14/} Estimates of price increases in the event of EC membership are slightly higher than those related to the U.K.'s adoption of a variable levy system of price support (see p. 24).

The size of the United Kingdom's GNP as well as its position as a large importer from non-EC countries would necessarily result in large British contributions to the EC's budget (via variable levies, customs duties, and the value-added tax) under this financing arrangement. On the other hand, the British can expect to receive little benefit in return because of the relatively small size of the United Kingdom's agricultural sector. Thus, they are fearful that the financial obligations of membership might put an intolerable strain on their balance of payments. Early in the negotiations, the United Kingdom estimated that the operation of the financing arrangement would result in a net United Kingdom cost of \$1.1 billion in 1978, with the British paying nearly one-third of the bill for the Community and receiving only 6 percent of the benefits.

The United Kingdom has, however, proposed no fundamental change in the financing arrangement. Instead, its proposals concern the length and conditions of the transition period and are as follows:

(1) A basic transition period of 5 years with an additional 3-year period during which "correctives" can be applied if needed;

(2) Gradual assumption of costs, moving from a ceiling of 3 percent in the first year to a 15 percent share of the EC budget in the final year of the 5-year transition period;

(3) Inclusion of a provision for review of the financing arrangement in case of unforeseen developments.

While the Community has been unable to reach a final position, the ceilings proposed by the British appear to be far below the level desired by the EC member countries. (In contrast, a starting point as high as 22 percent has been proposed.) Some objections have also been raised to points (1) and (3); in particular, the French oppose the additional 3-year period.

This discrepancy between the British and EC positions prompted a warning from the United Kingdom's chief negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, at the February 2nd Ministerial meeting. Rippon warned the six member countries that without fair terms for the United Kingdom on the transitional financing agreements, the negotiations would break down.

New Zealand and Sugar Pose Special Problems for United Kingdom Entry

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA) grants United Kingdom import quotas at negotiated prices (usually well above world market prices) to Commonwealth members, most of which are developing countries. Their economies depend heavily on the revenue from sugar exports. To avoid disruption, the United Kingdom has proposed that upon the expiration of the CSA (December 31, 1974), the Commonwealth producers (except Australia) be allowed to continue exporting the same amount of sugar to the enlarged EC as is presently exported to the United Kingdom. The British seek some form of continuing arrangement subject to review in place of the current CSA. The Community, which has consistently produced sugar surpluses in recent years, undoubtedly has some misgivings about assuring a market for sugar imports from the Commonwealth countries. Nevertheless, the EC has recognized the special position of the developing Commonwealth sugar producers and suggested the possibility of some modification of future EC sugar policy to allow for Commonwealth imports.

The Community has also recognized the special problem posed by New Zealand's dairy industry. The United Kingdom currently takes about 90 percent of New Zealand's butter exports and 80 percent of its cheese exports. Exports of dairy products comprise over 20 percent of New Zealand's total exports. Without special arrangements, United Kingdom entry into the Common Market (and adoption of the CAP) would result in a sharp reduction in this trade, with disastrous consequences for New Zealand's economy.

The United Kingdom is seeking a continuing arrangement subject to review to avoid such consequences. It has proposed that during the 5-year transition period the enlarged EC should import the same amount of butter and cheese from New Zealand as is now imported by the United Kingdom (and at comparable prices). The EC, which has experienced chronic butter surpluses, has indicated a preference for a transitional arrangement. During the transition period, the EC has suggested that cheese imports be phased out and butter imports be reduced to about half their current level. In return, New Zealand would receive a higher butter price and the promise of an EC initiative for a world butter agreement at the end of the transition period.

Position of Denmark, Ireland, and Norway

In contrast to the United Kingdom, both Denmark and Ireland have indicated that adoption of the CAP would pose no major problems. Both countries expect to profit from the opening of EC borders to their agricultural exports. Denmark has, in fact, requested as short a transition period as possible. Both countries, however, are concerned about the impact of the negotiations on U.K. agriculture as the United Kingdom is a major market for their agricultural exports.

Norway, on the other hand, has indicated the necessity to maintain its farm prices at about the same level as at present. Norway's agricultural prices are considerably higher than the EC's, and the Norwegians estimate that adoption of the Community's prices would result in a 40-50 percent decline in the incomes of their farmers. In their view, transitory measures will not be sufficient for Norway, and they seek some sort of permanent exception to the CAP. Norway has stressed that this would present only a marginal problem for the EC, as that country would account for only 5 percent of the agricultural production of an enlarged Community.

Norway has also expressed the view that the common fishery policy recently adopted by the EC would require revision if the four applicant countries become members. Enlargement would change the EC from a net importer to a net exporter of fish products. (Donald M. Phillips)

EC CONSIDERS REVISED MANSHOLT PLAN

In April 1970, proposals to implement the Mansholt Plan for the reform of the European Community's agriculture were outlined. EC-wide coordination is being considered for the following six broad objectives:

- Developing and enlarging farms that can become economically viable.
- Reducing the number of farms and consequently the number of farm operators.
- Encouraging farmers to market their commodities through producer organizations.
- Reorienting production toward deficit commodities, such as beef and veal.
- Reducing land used for agricultural production.
- Encouraging reforestation and recreation use of agricultural land.

To meet these objectives, specific measures to improve the Community's farm structure in 1971-75 were set forth. Most of the measures to reorganize farming are directed toward economically viable or potentially viable production units. In general, a viable farm is defined as having an output of at least \$20,000 (sales less purchased feedstuffs and seeds) with not more than 2 workers, including the operator. Subsidies to lower the cost of borrowing capital and to expand meat production are among the incentives available under the plan for these farms. To facilitate buying or renting of land which would become available under other measures of the program, the approved producer would receive an outright grant of up to \$5,000, reduced interest rates, and credit guarantees. Approved milk producers converting to beef production would receive a subsidy of \$60 per hectare with an upper limit of \$6,000 paid over 3 years.

To aid the movement of labor and land resources out of farming, payments are proposed for farmworker retirement or retraining, and for reforestation or recreational use of agricultural land. Low income farmers under 55 years old who leave farming would receive a departure subsidy equal to at least 8 times the rental value of their land. Retiring farmers of 55 years and older are eligible to receive the departure subsidy and, in addition, a further income supplement of at least \$1,000 annually (minus any pension). Dependents (of retiring farmers) of 55 years or older also qualify for this supplement. To encourage diversion of agricultural land to reforestation or recreational purposes, subsidies would be available to cover 80-90 percent of the conversion costs. Over the next 9 years subsidies would be paid equal to the rental value of comparable agricultural land.

Cost and Burden

An estimated \$5.6 billion spread over 5 years will be needed to implement the revised plan. However, less than half this cost will be financed by FEOGA, the Community fund for improving agricultural structure, guaranteeing prices, and subsidizing exports. Thus far, structural improvement expenditures have been relatively small and, for the most part, financed by separate contributions from the national governments. By emphasizing a decentralized, national approach, measures in the revised plan could be better adapted to the different characteristics and problems of the member countries.

AGRICULTURE'S SHARE OF EC CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS-6201-71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 2

Mansholt's principal aims--to reduce the number of farms and farmers, increase the size and efficiency of the remaining farms, and withdraw a certain amount of land from agricultural uses--were set forth at the end of 1968 in "Memorandum on Agricultural Reform in the European Community," commonly known as the Mansholt Plan. ^{15/} The revised plan differs from the original primarily in its greater emphasis on the contribution and control by national governments. In addition, the revised plan, unlike the original, is divorced from any proposals for the reorganization of EC price and market support policy.

Action on Original Plan

Action has been initiated on only two of the original plan proposals: (1) subsidizing cow slaughter and non-marketing of milk, ^{16/} and (2) subsidizing

^{15/} The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe: Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969, ERS-Foreign 258, March 31, 1969, pp. 13-16.

^{16/} The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe: Review of 1969 and Outlook for 1970, ERS-Foreign 291, April, 1970, p. 11.

the removal of fruit orchards. Subsidies for the slaughter of 290,000 cows were granted in 1970, of which about 234,000 were slaughtered. In addition, non-marketing subsidies for milk from 245,000 cows were approved by the end of November 1970. This program to reduce the dairy surplus affected about 2.5 percent of the Community's dairy herd which was 20.6 million in July 1970. Expanded use of the non-marketing subsidy is being considered. Under this program a farmer would be paid \$70 per 1,000 liters of milk (27 cents per gallon) not marketed if he owned more than 10 cows and agreed to participate in this program for 5 years.

The tree uprooting policy, whereby producers receive a subsidy for removing apple, pear, or peach orchards and agree not to replant orchards for 5 years, has not greatly affected fruit production. The decrease in production from old orchards that were removed has been more than offset by increased output from new, higher yielding orchards. Difficulties on the apple market have been especially apparent. Fairly stable domestic consumption, a quality of supply that does not exactly meet consumers' demand, and a lack of cold storage facilities have resulted in a large surplus. About 550,000 tons of fruits and vegetables were destroyed or given away by the EC in 1970. On November 30, 1970, EC Ministers approved an increase in the uprooting subsidy from \$500 to \$800 per hectare for apple, pear, and peach trees.

Farm Income Problem

The farm income problem in the Community can largely be portrayed by relating the share agriculture contributes to the economy and the share of the labor force engaged in agriculture (figure 2). Although only 6 percent of the gross domestic product originated in agriculture in 1970, more than 12 percent of the labor force was employed in the farm sector. Ten years earlier, agriculture contributed 9 percent to the economy and engaged more than 20 percent of the active population.

According to the European Commission, there are 4.4 million farms in the Community, of which only 400,000 easily met the criteria of a viable farm in 1971. An estimated 800,000 could meet the criteria with no major difficulties in a short time. Over the next 10 years, 1.9 million farms (most are one man operations) will disappear as separate entities when the operators, who are more than 55 years old, retire. Of the remaining 1.3 million farms, 500,000 are farmed by men between 45 and 55 years old and 800,000 are worked by younger farmers. These 1.3 million farms will receive most of the policy attention. The extent to which these farms will be encouraged to become viable operations will depend on which of the revised Mansholt Plan measures are implemented by the Community.

It has become increasingly evident that simply raising producer prices has not increased farmers' income in the past. Incomes have remained roughly unchanged during the the past 2 years. Also, because of rapidly rising costs, farmer unrest has increased. COPA, the EC-wide association of farmers' unions, has requested price increases for 1971/72 ranging from 5 to 10 percent for major agricultural commodities. Also, COPA does not approve of many of the proposed restructuring measures. Thus far the Commission has delayed action on price proposals in the hope that such proposals could be tied to an overall program of structural reform.

The degree of reform needed in agriculture varies among the different member countries and thus far certain countries have been reluctant to bear the cost of improving the agriculture of another country. For example, West Germany feels it should not have to pay for the reform of Italian farming. A decentralized, national approach may ease this objection. (William P. Roenigk)

SHIFTS IN U.K. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The United Kingdom is changing its traditional method of agricultural price support. The Conservative Government pledged to make basic changes in U.K. agricultural policy. In particular, the deficiency payment support system, which has been in effect for a number of years, is to be eliminated.

Changes in Deficiency Payment System

Under the deficiency payment system, market prices for farm products in the United Kingdom have been relatively low. This is because domestically produced commodities have had to compete in the U.K. market with imported products subject to low (if any) tariffs. Farmers have been reimbursed for any difference between the realized (or market) price and a price guaranteed by the government--a deficiency payment.

This system of price support is being phased out in favor of increased import duties or variable import levies. The amount of the variable levy is the difference between the c.i.f. price (price of the product, and insurance and freight charges) and the minimum import price established for a given commodity. In other words, the variable levy imposed is that amount necessary to bring the c.i.f. price up to the minimum import price.

Commodities that will be affected by this shift in policy are grains, beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and dairy products (excluding butter and cheese).

Two major factors precipitated this change in support policy. First, deficiency payments have been costly to the U.K. Government. In the past 3 years, the cost of such payments has exceeded \$300 million annually. Under the variable levy system, the government expects to virtually eliminate deficiency payments by 1974/75, and also to benefit from the revenues collected from the import levies.

A second reason for the shift toward variable import levies relates to an expansion of the European Economic Community. Negotiations are underway concerning possible entry of the United Kingdom into the EC. Although differing from the new U.K. system of agricultural support in some detail, the EC system is based on variable import levies, and so the U.K.'s adoption of this system offers the advantage of aligning the policies of the two areas. If U.K.-EC negotiations result in membership for the United Kingdom, this alignment of price support policies will facilitate the transition necessary before the United Kingdom becomes a full member. Despite the new system's similarity with the EC's variable levy system on goods entering the Community from third countries, the Conservative Party has said that the new policy is related primarily to the government's overall program to reduce its costs and encourage more of a market economy.

From the standpoint of traditional suppliers of grain and livestock products to the U.K. market (including the United States), this new system represents a significant change in traditional British policy. British market prices until now have been allowed to fluctuate with import prices. Since the British market has been relatively free of protective trade barriers, these market prices have been comparatively low.

The new levy arrangements will not be enacted immediately. An interim period (until June 30, 1971) has been established to ease this policy change. During this period a variable levy on beef and some milk products may be imposed temporarily, as well as specific tariffs on mutton and lamb. Proposals have been made to increase minimum import prices for barley, corn, oats, sorghum and wheat by about 25 percent. Minimum import prices would also be established for rye. These proposals could be modified by negotiations with overseas suppliers.

At the close of the interim period, the United Kingdom expects to have its new levy system in operation. New grain import prices will be set, and a levy equal to the difference between the minimum import price and the lowest current c.i.f import price will be charged. Import prices are scheduled to change seasonally, and will vary among each of the major grains.

In addition to grains, proposals are also being considered for levies affecting cattle for slaughter, and fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal. These levies will be the difference between the weekly prices for cattle for slaughter and the minimum import prices for beef and veal imports from major suppliers. Separate levies will be designated for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef. Mutton and lamb will be assessed a specific duty of \$66.14 per ton, subject to subsequent price increases.

Minimum import prices and variable levies would be established for condensed milk, milk powder, and cream. These levies are intended to set higher market prices than have recently prevailed for these commodities.

There are several direct effects to this shift towards variable import levies. First, as intended, the government's cost of agricultural support will be substantially reduced. Second, the farmer will realize a higher domestic market price because the prices of imported products will be higher. In other words, the price of a commodity will be determined solely by domestic demand and home-produced supply, rather than domestic demand and supply plus imports. Third, the higher market price will result in higher food costs, and therefore an increase in the cost of living. While many estimates of the magnitude of these increases have been made, the most commonly discussed increase in food costs is at least 10 percent with a resulting increase in the cost of living of about 3 percent.

The government may experience problems in implementing the total plan, however, because of its obligations under such international trade agreements as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). ^{17/} It is not known exactly what

^{17/} The imposition of duties on certain grains after June 30, 1971, could violate the United Kingdom's commitments under GATT. See "United Kingdom Plans to Adopt Variable Levy Farm Support System," Foreign Agriculture, Nov. 30, 1970, U.S. Department of Agriculture, p.6.

approach the British will take in reconciling the free trade objectives of GATT with the protective nature of the new import levy scheme.

For the United States, the principal concern is our grain exports to the United Kingdom. U.K. imports of grains from the United last year were valued at \$166 million, up almost \$30 million from 1969. They reached a high of \$210 million in 1966. The United States is apprehensive that the new British system will significantly reduce this trade, as well as the imports of other agricultural commodities.

Changes in Capital Grants and Farm Structure Schemes

In addition to the change from deficiency payments to variable import levies, the British Government in 1970 made some changes in its system of capital grants to agriculture. Capital grants, unlike price support schemes affecting current production, are designed to increase future productivity, and have been a major part of agricultural support policy in recent years. Under this system, the government offers farmers a wide range of inducements, known as production grants, for improvements to land, crops, livestock, and equipment. The government was previously authorized to make grants to meet 50 percent of the approved costs of voluntary amalgamation. The new capital grants scheme is primarily a consolidation of several previous schemes. Assistance is available for the same items as in previous schemes--farm buildings, silos, field drainage, water supplies, gas and electricity, and farm waste disposal facilities.

Other changes in agricultural policy have been made. The manner in which pension and lump sum payments available to those leaving farming has been changed, in the hopes of expanding a program that has received less than satisfactory participation since its inception 4 years ago.

These changes in agricultural policy are primarily intended to increase the efficiency of the existing program, and as such do not represent a change in the philosophy of support comparable to the shift from deficiency payments to variable imports levies. (James R. Horst)

TRENDS IN FEED USE OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE

During the current marketing year (1970/71), the use of grain for feed (excluding by-products) in Western Europe is expected to approach 87 million tons (figure 3). Feed use of grain has been expanding at an annual rate of 4 percent since 1955/56. Expansion has occurred most rapidly in Portugal and Spain where livestock production has increased considerably, particularly the increasingly commercialized poultry and pork production (table 2). In Portugal, the use of grain for feed was relatively constant from 1955/56 to 1960/61, but jumped almost 15 percent yearly in the 1960's. Spain experienced a sharp increase in the amount of grain used for feed during the 1960's, though not as rapidly as in Portugal. The development of more sophisticated feeding practices and a continuation of high grain prices under the CAP, however, could discourage higher rates of grain feeding. In the future, the growth rate of grain used for feed in the EC may slow, or reverse as it has in the Netherlands. Dutch livestock production practices are highly commercialized and mixed feeds represent approximately 98 percent of total concentrates fed. Substitution of other feed

ingredients for grain has occurred rapidly. The share of grain used in mixed feeds is currently about one-third compared to two-thirds before the EC implemented the CAP for grains in 1962.

The EC's share of the total quantity of grain fed in Western Europe has declined slightly in the last 15 years, but still accounts for more than half of the total--54 percent in recent years.

Western Europe's domestic output of grain used for feed has increased over 3 percent annually,--trailing the 4 percent expansion in feed use of grain. Thus, imports have supplied a larger share of grain for feed. Not all the imported grain, however, has come from outside Western Europe. More trading has taken place within Western Europe as countries have experienced periodic surpluses. Surplus wheat and barley in the European Community have been exported in substantial quantities to other countries in Western Europe.

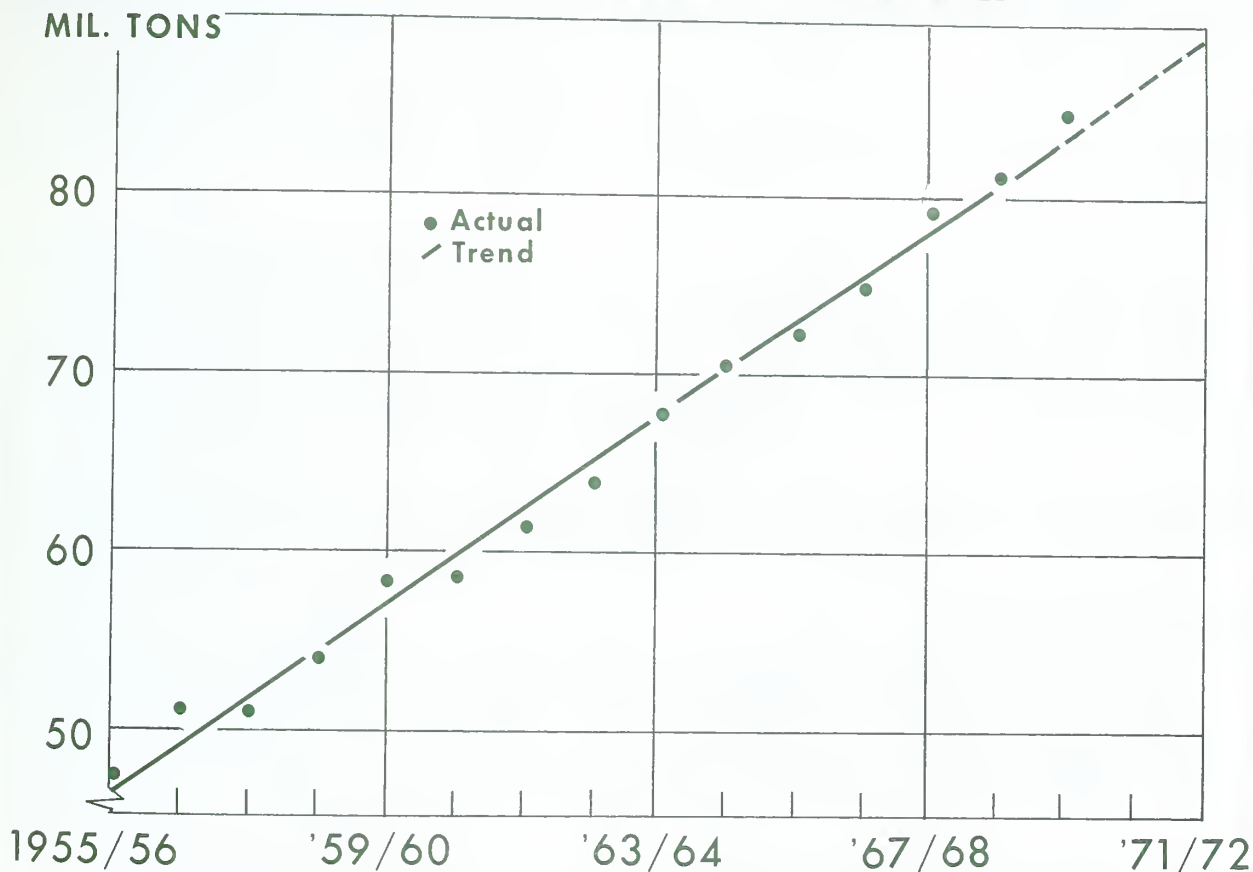
Bread grains

The quantity of bread grains (wheat and rye) used for feed has trended upward since 1955/56. The amount fed generally fluctuates with the size and quality of the wheat crop relative to the feed grain output. About 12 million tons of wheat have been used for feed in Western Europe annually in recent years. In the last few years, the EC has fed roughly two-thirds of this total. Aided by denaturing subsidies, EC utilization of feed wheat has risen. In 1969/70, wheat accounted for more than 15 percent of the grain fed to livestock in the EC, with France and West Germany the most important users.

Table 2.--Western Europe: Average annual
change in grain used for feed,
1955/56-1969/70

| Country | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Portugal | +8.6 |
| Spain | +8.4 |
| Greece | +7.3 |
| Italy..... | +6.9 |
| Switzerland | +6.2 |
| Finland | +5.9 |
| Austria | +4.4 |
| West Germany | +4.2 |
| Norway | +3.8 |
| France | +3.3 |
| Denmark | +3.1 |
| United Kingdom | +3.1 |
| Sweden | +3.1 |
| Ireland | +2.5 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | +1.3 |
| Netherlands | -0.2 |
| Total Western Europe ... | +4.1 |

WESTERN EUROPE: GRAIN USED FOR FEED



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8202-71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 3

Of the non-EC countries, the United Kingdom feeds the largest quantity of bread grains. The United Kingdom's utilization of wheat for feed in 1970/71 is expected to be the largest since 1965/66. A record wheat crop in 1970 and a shortfall in the U.K. feed grain harvest may result in about 4 million tons of wheat being fed--40 percent above 1969/70. The use of barley and other coarse grains for feed may decline by about 1 million tons to 9.7 million tons. As a result, in 1970/71 wheat will provide over one-fourth of the United Kingdom's total grain for feed requirements, compared to one-fifth in the previous year.

As British agricultural policy moves toward the EC's CAP (i.e., import levies and threshold prices) a shift may occur in the grains utilized for feed. A relatively high minimum import price for feed grains could reduce the U.K.'s usage of imported grains and encourage more feeding of domestically produced wheat and barley. Furthermore, higher prices for grains may encourage increased use of oilcake and meal and other non-grain feeds.

Mixed Feeds

West European production of mixed feeds during the 1960's increased more rapidly, 7 percent annually, than did the use of grain for feed. In 1969 pro-

duction of mixed feeds was about 48.5 million tons, having risen from 45 million tons in 1968 and about 26 million tons in 1960. In most countries mixed feeds for poultry and hogs accounted for the largest share of mixed feed output.

In the course of expanding livestock and poultry production, producers have become more aware of prices, costs, relative feeding values, and nutritional requirements. Mixed feeds have allowed producers to increase their use of lower cost grain by-products and non-grain feed ingredients.

The application of computer technology to the feed industry has greatly increased the industry's flexibility and price responsiveness in meeting the increased demand for energy and protein requirements resulting from expanding livestock and poultry production. Computer formulated feeds based on least-cost programming have widened the variety of feedstuffs used. Grains are still the most important component in the manufacturing of mixed feeds, followed by oilcake and meals. Other ingredients may include nonfat dry milk, sugar, molasses, bran, alfalfa meal, urea, by-products of milling, starch manufacturing and brewing (such as corn gluten meal and brewers grains), meatmeal, and fishmeal, manioc, potato meal, pulses, and synthetic protein derived from petroleum.

Grain Usage Factors

Whether use of non-grain ingredients becomes more important vis-a-vis grain will hinge on a number of factors. Factors favoring non-grain use include:

- Higher price support levels for grain relative to other feeds.
- Import restrictions or other protective measures imposed on grains.
- Trend towards feeding larger amounts of corn silage and other forage to cattle.
- Greater feed efficiency, i.e., more productive livestock, and better storage and handling of feeds.

Factors favoring grain usage include:

- Continuing growth of livestock numbers.
- Higher protein content in new varieties of barley and corn.
- Restrictive measures on non-grain feed components, such as a use tax on oilseed meals and grain by-products.
- Increased domestic production of grain in Western Europe.
- Trend toward more commercialized livestock operations.

The influence of these factors hinges largely on Western Europe's agricultural and trade policies pursued. Grain utilized for feed has evidenced a steady increasing rate in the past 15 years. Continuation of this trend will depend basically on the policy paths the Western European countries follow. (William P. Roenigk)

FOOD CONSUMPTION IN WESTERN EUROPE

While per capita food consumption in Western Europe has remained relatively stable in recent years, several major trends for various food categories have emerged during the past decade. The basic change is a trend from high carbohydrate foods toward protein foods. Per capita consumption of all foods has remained nearly 3,200 calories per day in Western Europe during the past decade, almost the same as in the United States.

Direct consumption of cereal and cereal products is decreasing. During the past decade, per capita cereal consumption has declined in every country in Western Europe. This decline has been most significant in the southern countries. For example, Greece experienced a 30 percent decrease (from 170 kilograms to 120 kilograms) in per capita cereal consumption between the 1957-59 period and 1968-69 (table 3). Per capita consumption of potatoes and other starchy foods has also tended to decline, but less than for cereals. Several countries (Greece, Italy, and the United Kingdom) have experienced modest increases in per capita consumption in this category. Also, in such countries as West Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, and France, consumption of starchy foods--largely potatoes--is still at relatively high levels.

In contrast to the general decline in cereals, potatoes, and other starchy foods, per capita consumption of several food categories has increased. Per capita consumption of sugars and sweets has increased, most noticeably in the southern countries. Per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables has also shown a marked increased--quantitatively the largest, in fact, of any food category. The quantity of meat consumed per person has increased steadily, although moderately. Increased poultry consumption has been a major factor. Both egg and fish categories, although used in more limited amounts than other commodities, have also been consumed in greater quantities. Milk consumption appears to be increasing in the southern countries, while remaining stable in northern Europe where consumption has been at traditionally high levels.

The major cause of the shifts in food consumption is the increase in per capita disposable income throughout Western Europe. However, there remains great disparity among various West European countries in terms of per capita income. For example, average West European per capita GNP in 1969 was \$1,800, in Portugal only \$522, and in Spain, \$826. The lower income of southern countries helps to explain the greater consumption of low priced staples (cereals and starchy foods) in these areas.

As per capita income increases, per capita consumption of food may increase only slightly, as food generally has a highly inelastic income

Table 3.--Western Europe: Annual per capita consumption of various foodstuffs, selected countries, 1957-59, 1963-65, and 1968-69

| Country | Cereals | Potatoes and other starchy foods | Sugars and sweets | Fruit and vegetables | Meat | Eggs | Fish | Milk |
|-----------------------|---------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|------|------|-------|
| <u>Kilograms</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Denmark</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 80.3 | 120.1 | 46.0 | 79.9 | 64.2 | 9.5 | 13.9 | 236.2 |
| 1963-65..... | 74.8 | 106.6 | 47.8 | 93.8 | 62.8 | 12.4 | 17.5 | 262.1 |
| 1968-69..... | 71.9 | 93.8 | 49.3 | 105.5 | 1/60.6 | 11.7 | 21.2 | 263.5 |
| <u>France</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 101.5 | 122.3 | 29.9 | 177.8 | 66.4 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 168.6 |
| 1963-65..... | 91.2 | 105.1 | 33.2 | 212.4 | 75.2 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 200.8 |
| 1968-69..... | 83.0 | 101.5 | 38.3 | 220.5 | 85.4 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 219.4 |
| <u>West Germany</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 86.9 | 142.7 | 31.4 | 133.2 | 56.2 | 12.4 | 6.9 | 198.6 |
| 1963-65..... | 74.1 | 117.5 | 34.3 | 160.2 | 65.3 | 13.5 | 6.6 | 199.3 |
| 1968-69..... | 69.7 | 113.5 | 35.0 | 179.6 | 73.3 | 15.2 | 5.7 | 194.2 |
| <u>Greece</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 170.8 | 43.8 | 13.1 | 230.0 | 21.9 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 114.6 |
| 1963-65..... | 140.9 | 48.9 | 16.1 | 260.6 | 33.6 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 141.2 |
| 1968-69..... | 120.8 | 58.8 | 20.4 | 284.3 | 40.5 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 163.5 |
| <u>Italy</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 134.7 | 42.7 | 19.0 | 203.3 | 25.2 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 117.2 |
| 1963-65..... | 131.4 | 46.4 | 25.2 | 246.4 | 35.8 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 134.7 |
| 1968-69..... | 130.3 | 46.4 | 27.0 | 257.0 | 47.1 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 141.2 |
| <u>Netherlands</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 85.0 | 91.2 | 44.9 | 128.1 | 45.6 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 256.6 |
| 1963-65..... | 73.7 | 93.8 | 49.3 | 148.9 | 52.9 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 243.4 |
| 1968-69..... | 68.6 | 90.5 | 48.5 | 162.8 | 58.0 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 244.9 |
| <u>Spain</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 113.2 | 116.1 | 15.3 | 192.4 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 73.7 |
| 1963-65..... | 101.8 | 112.4 | 20.8 | 225.6 | 26.6 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 86.9 |
| 1968-69..... | 88.3 | 101.8 | 28.1 | 209.5 | 42.0 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 117.5 |
| <u>Sweden</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 73.4 | 93.4 | 43.1 | 67.9 | 50.0 | 11.7 | 17.9 | 257.7 |
| 1963-65..... | 69.4 | 96.4 | 41.6 | 121.9 | 51.1 | 11.7 | 20.4 | 260.6 |
| 1968-69..... | 59.6 | 91.2 | 41.6 | 131.4 | 51.3 | 11.2 | 20.4 | 257.7 |
| <u>United Kingdom</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1957-59..... | 84.7 | 94.9 | 51.8 | 113.2 | 70.8 | 14.6 | 10.2 | 207.3 |
| 1963-65..... | 78.5 | 102.2 | 49.6 | 113.9 | 73.7 | 15.3 | 9.5 | 217.2 |
| 1968-69..... | 73.7 | 102.2 | 48.2 | 115.0 | 74.8 | 16.1 | 9.5 | 217.2 |

1/ Slight declines in pork consumption from relatively high levels explain this down-trend.

Source: Calculated from FAO Production Yearbook, Volume 23, 1970, pp. 431-432.

elasticity of demand, ^{18/} especially in countries with above average per capita incomes. Since each food item has a different income elasticity, however, consumption of individual items may change considerably even though total consumption remains relatively stable. Income elasticities in Western Europe for grain products, potatoes, and other carbohydrate foods are extremely low (usually negative), while income elasticities for meat, vegetables, and other quality foods are quite high.

Several other factors have influenced the pattern of food consumption. Tastes and eating habits are changing gradually. Also, as more women assume employment outside the home, the consumption of processed and other "convenience" foods has increased. The prices of particular food commodities have changed, in turn affecting the quantities of these food items demanded. (James R. Horst)

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Western Europe's trade increased rapidly in 1969 as economic activity was at relatively high levels. ^{19/} In 1969, total imports rose 18 percent over 1968 to a new high of \$127 billion. The value of total exports increased 17 percent in 1969 to \$117 billion. Incomplete data indicate that total imports and total exports probably registered further sizable increases during 1970. Agricultural trade expanded rapidly in 1969 although not as sharply as total trade.

Agricultural Imports

Western Europe's imports of agricultural products in 1969 were a record \$24.5 billion after declining during the 2 previous years (see table 6). Agricultural imports were \$1.7 billion above the previous high in 1966 and \$2.5 billion more than in 1968. Incomplete data for 1970 indicate that a further sharp increase occurred. Increases in both 1969 and 1970 were largely the result of lower agricultural production in Western Europe and reflected higher demand and prices.

The EC countries were responsible for most of the increase in agricultural imports. In 1969, the EC's agricultural imports rose by about \$2 billion to nearly \$15 billion. Increases were largest in West Germany (\$705 million), France (\$497 million), and Italy (\$430 million). In 1970, agricultural imports by the EC countries were substantially above 1969.

Much of the increase in the Community's agricultural imports in 1969 came from shipments by member countries. Intra-EC imports increased by more than a fourth to \$5.4 billion. The EC's imports of agricultural products in 1969 from non-EC members rose almost \$900 million or 10 percent.

^{18/} Income elasticity describes the percentage change in consumption associated with a given change in income. For income elasticities of specific foods see: OECD, Agricultural Projections for 1975 and 1985, Paris, 1968, pp. 76-77; and FAO, Agricultural Commodities, Projections for 1975 and 1985, Rome, 1967; pp. 28-29.

^{19/} In this discussion Western Europe's trade includes intra-West European imports and exports.

Other West European countries--notably the United Kingdom, Spain, and Greece--experienced significant increases in agricultural imports in 1969. U.K. imports were up 3 percent to \$5.4 billion while Spain experienced an increase of 18 percent to a record \$818 million. Considerable increases in agricultural imports were also registered by Greece and Switzerland. Norway was the only country with a decrease.

Western Europe's imports of most commodities increased substantially in 1969, with the sharpest rises in fruit and vegetables, meat and meat preparations, and tropical products such as coffee, sugar, and spices. Moderate increases occurred in cereals and cereal preparations, protein feeds, hides and skins, fats and oils, and tobacco.

A reversal of the 2-year decline in imports of cereals and cereal preparations was due to a sharp increase in imports of the wheat and wheat flour component. Total wheat and wheat flour imports rose by \$214 million to slightly more than \$1 billion. The EC was responsible for much of the increase in wheat trade. Intra-EC wheat imports amounted to \$325 million, twice the level of the previous year. This increase largely reflected shipments of French wheat to West Germany and the Netherlands resulting from speculative purchases in anticipation of the devaluation of the French Franc and the revaluation of the Deutschmark in 1969.

Outside the EC, the United Kingdom, an important wheat importer, registered a strong rise in wheat imports corresponding to the decline in production of wheat. Advances were also reported for Switzerland and Portugal.

Western Europe's imports of feed grains continued to decline in 1969. Total feed grain imports decreased \$72 million to \$1.5 billion, due largely to increased availability of domestic grains and the increased usage of wheat and non-grain feeds.

Western Europe's imports of non-grain animal feeds, particularly oilseed cake and meal, and oilseeds (primarily soybeans) for crushing continued to increase in 1969. This uptrend has resulted from a rise in livestock numbers and greater usage of these ingredients in the manufacturing of mixed feeds. West Germany contributed significantly to the increase in total West European imports of oilseed cake and meal; the Netherlands and the United Kingdom contributed to larger imports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans).

Imports of animal and vegetable oils and fats increased 15 percent in 1969 to a record \$932 million. About two-thirds of the total imports were by the EC countries, all of which increased purchases significantly.

Imports of hides and skins by the West European countries rose 25 percent in 1969 to a record of \$966 million. About 60 percent of the increase represented larger purchases by the EC countries whose imports totaled \$619 million in 1969. Among the non-EC countries, the United Kingdom and Spain each increased imports of hides and skins by more than \$30 million.

Total imports of unmanufactured tobacco rose by almost a tenth in 1969 to \$834 million. The EC countries accounted for the increase. Among the non-EC countries only Spain, Switzerland, Ireland, and Finland imported more unmanufactured tobacco in 1969 than in 1968.

Imports from the United States

Western Europe's imports of U.S. agricultural products in 1969 declined, as they had in the 2 preceding years. Total agricultural imports from the United States amounted to \$2.4 billion--only 3 percent less than in 1968 but 20 percent below the 1966 peak. The EC accounts for about 60 percent of Western Europe's imports of U.S. agricultural products. Reduced imports by Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom taken together equaled over 90 percent of the total decline in West European imports of U.S. agricultural products. Spain increased imports of U.S. agricultural commodities by 10 percent.

Western Europe's imports of U.S. agricultural products increased sharply in 1970 from the low level in 1969. Based on U.S. export data, U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe in 1970, at \$2.5 billion, were a fifth higher than in 1969. Major factors in bringing about this increase include higher prices for agricultural products, strong demand for soybeans, less competition from foreign competitors, and reduced grain supplies in Western Europe.

Imports of U.S. grains by West European countries continued to decline in 1969--largely reflecting a decline in imports by the EC. Wheat imports declined about 20 percent from 1968 to \$115 million, while feed grain imports dropped \$102 million to \$493 million in 1969. In 1970, the export value of U.S. wheat to Western Europe doubled and feed grain exports rose one-fourth. The reduction in the wheat surpluses and lower feed grain production in Western Europe contributed to the renewed import demand. Also, U.S. competitors had less grains available for export.

The outlook for U.S. grain exports to Western Europe in 1971 is highly uncertain. Despite the sharp reduction in wheat stocks in 1970, wheat is still in surplus in certain West European countries. The decrease in barley production in Western Europe in 1970 was partly offset by record corn crop in France, Italy and Spain. Grain import requirements could be reduced in 1971 due to such factors as an expected uptrend in feed grain production, more home-produced wheat used for feed in several countries, and increased utilization of non-grain feeds.

The United States has remained an important supplier of oilseeds and oilseed cake and meal to West European countries. In 1969, the United States supplied about 90 percent of the \$546 million in soybean imports and about one-third of the \$717 million in oilseed cake and meal imports.

Western Europe's imports of U.S. protein feeds and soybeans set new records in 1970. Exports of U.S. soybeans amounted to \$605 million in 1970, more than 46 percent above 1969. In the same period, U.S. oilseed cake and meal shipments to Western Europe rose 16 percent to \$310 million. Imports of U.S. oilseeds and oilseed cake and meal by West European countries in 1971 will likely continue to increase. Sales of U.S. protein meal should continue to be stimulated by a comparative price advantage over competitive feeds such as fishmeal.

Western Europe's imports of other U.S. commodities, such as fruits and vegetables and meat preparations increased only slightly in 1969. However, U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables to Western Europe in 1970 amounted to \$212 million, 15 percent above the previous year. This increase was due to lower production of fruits and vegetables among competitors and relatively lower U.S. prices.

A significant increase occurred in exports of U.S. animal and vegetable oils and fats to the European market in 1970. Shipments of U.S. animal and vegetable oils and fats amounted to \$107 million as compared with \$67.5 million the previous year.

The United States continued to be a major supplier of tobacco providing about half of total West European imports of unmanufactured tobacco since 1966. However, the outlook is not so favorable. Although the United States has benefited in recent years from sanctions against Rhodesia, there has been increased competition from other suppliers to Western Europe. In 1970, exports of U.S. tobacco to Western Europe declined 17 percent from the 1969 level to \$320 million.

Indications are that imports of other U.S. commodities such as hides and skins and cotton will decline. In 1970, U.S. cotton exports to Western Europe were slightly below the previous year, continuing a downtrend; U.S. cotton continues to face increased competition from other suppliers and increased substitution of manmade fibers. Imports of U.S. hides and skins in 1970 probably declined from the high level of \$78 million in 1969 as manufacturers have been utilizing more leather substitutes.

Agricultural Exports

The value of Western Europe's agricultural exports rose by \$1.5 billion during 1969 to \$12 billion. This was the result of increases in both volume and prices. The EC's agricultural exports rose by over \$1 billion to \$8 billion. More than one-third of the increase in the Community's agricultural exports in 1969 reflected larger agricultural exports by France and the Netherlands.

The value of most exported agricultural products was significantly higher in 1969 than in the previous year. Particularly large increases occurred in grains (\$294 million), fruits and vegetables (\$291 million), and meat and preparations (\$200 million). Much of the increase in total West European grain exports consisted of wheat and wheat flour exports (particularly by the EC) which rose from \$529 million in 1968 to \$730 million in 1969.

Another substantial rise in Western Europe's agricultural exports probably occurred in 1970. Incomplete data for 1970 show significant increases by most EC countries over the previous year. In addition to the EC, other leading agricultural exporters such as Denmark, and Spain significantly increased agricultural exports in 1970.

In 1970, exports of fruits and vegetables, meat and meat preparations, and livestock by West European countries probably were substantially above the previous year. Grain exports, particularly by the EC countries to nonmembers, fell sharply in 1970. France's wheat exports during 1970 (Jan.-Oct.), were about one-third the level of the comparable period in 1969 and barley exports were drastically reduced. (James Lopes)

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 4.--Western Europe: Production and area of

| Country and year | Grains | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Production | | | | | | | Area | | | | | | |
| | Feed grains | | | | | | | Feed grains | | | | | | |
| | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Corn | Total | Rice | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Corn | Total | |
| | 2/ | | | | | | 2/ | | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 tons | | | | | | | 1,000 hectares | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 842 | 144 | 478 | 455 | 2 | 976 | --- | 1,962 | 226 | 49 | 131 | 140 | 1 | 285 |
| 1967 | 891 | 100 | 669 | 406 | 3 | 1,124 | --- | 2,115 | 218 | 30 | 166 | 111 | 1 | 289 |
| 1968 | 900 | 93 | 622 | 355 | 3 | 1,023 | --- | 2,016 | 223 | 29 | 167 | 100 | 1 | 280 |
| 1969 | 826 | 77 | 610 | 327 | 4 | 986 | --- | 1,889 | 218 | 23 | 171 | 98 | 1 | 282 |
| 1970 | 745 | 68 | 573 | 227 | 10 | 853 | --- | 1,666 | 201 | 22 | 188 | 86 | 2 | 290 |
| France: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 11,746 | 373 | 6,261 | 2,628 | 2,624 | 11,873 | 121 | 24,113 | 4,233 | 251 | 2,284 | 1,321 | 902 | 4,708 |
| 1967 | 14,287 | 343 | 9,874 | 2,821 | 4,111 | 17,560 | 115 | 32,305 | 3,929 | 175 | 3,818 | 1,040 | 1,013 | 5,171 |
| 1968 | 14,985 | 327 | 9,139 | 2,528 | 5,379 | 17,863 | 83 | 33,258 | 4,090 | 163 | 2,781 | 949 | 1,022 | 5,034 |
| 1969 | 14,459 | 309 | 9,452 | 2,309 | 5,573 | 18,269 | 95 | 33,132 | 4,034 | 154 | 2,858 | 851 | 1,185 | 5,161 |
| 1970 | 12,922 | 302 | 8,009 | 2,070 | 7,420 | 18,145 | 101 | 31,470 | 3,760 | 142 | 2,929 | 799 | 1,489 | 5,468 |
| West Germany: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 4,731 | 3,225 | 3,433 | 2,211 | 39 | 7,076 | --- | 15,032 | 1,388 | 1,176 | 1,107 | 762 | 12 | 2,363 |
| 1967 | 5,819 | 3,162 | 4,734 | 2,718 | 197 | 9,045 | --- | 18,026 | 1,414 | 975 | 1,308 | 808 | 42 | 2,583 |
| 1968 | 6,198 | 3,189 | 4,974 | 2,893 | 287 | 9,681 | --- | 19,068 | 1,464 | 962 | 1,330 | 821 | 58 | 2,659 |
| 1969 | 6,000 | 2,889 | 5,130 | 2,976 | 400 | 10,041 | --- | 18,930 | 1,494 | 873 | 1,387 | 860 | 81 | 2,785 |
| 1970 | 5,662 | 2,665 | 4,754 | 2,484 | 507 | 8,971 | --- | 17,298 | 1,493 | 865 | 1,475 | 825 | 99 | 2,825 |
| Italy: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 8,261 | 89 | 266 | 525 | 3,732 | 4,535 | 635 | 13,521 | 4,451 | 59 | 209 | 406 | 1,140 | 1,761 |
| 1967 | 9,596 | 82 | 295 | 556 | 3,860 | 4,742 | 745 | 15,165 | 4,012 | 46 | 181 | 358 | 1,017 | 1,568 |
| 1968 | 9,655 | 75 | 258 | 390 | 3,991 | 4,669 | 639 | 15,038 | 4,280 | 42 | 175 | 323 | 967 | 1,477 |
| 1969 | 9,536 | 71 | 292 | 491 | 4,506 | 5,318 | 861 | 15,786 | 4,218 | 38 | 175 | 312 | 1,000 | 1,498 |
| 1970 | 9,631 | 69 | 315 | 486 | 4,700 | 5,528 | 890 | 16,118 | 4,138 | 35 | 180 | 303 | 1,027 | 1,521 |
| Netherlands: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 583 | 354 | 374 | 425 | --- | 946 | --- | 1,883 | 132 | 118 | 92 | 116 | --- | 252 |
| 1967 | 739 | 239 | 447 | 365 | --- | 862 | --- | 1,840 | 154 | 73 | 107 | 88 | --- | 210 |
| 1968 | 679 | 239 | 389 | 318 | --- | 735 | --- | 1,653 | 153 | 75 | 107 | 76 | --- | 192 |
| 1969 | 677 | 207 | 389 | 322 | --- | 731 | --- | 1,615 | 155 | 62 | 99 | 82 | --- | 187 |
| 1970 | 643 | 172 | 334 | 201 | --- | 543 | --- | 1,358 | 142 | 57 | 105 | 55 | --- | 163 |
| Total EC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 26,163 | 4,185 | 10,812 | 6,244 | 6,397 | 25,407 | 756 | 56,511 | 10,430 | 1,653 | 3,823 | 2,745 | 2,055 | 9,369 |
| 1967 | 31,332 | 3,926 | 16,019 | 6,866 | 8,171 | 33,333 | 860 | 69,451 | 9,727 | 1,299 | 4,580 | 2,405 | 2,073 | 9,821 |
| 1968 | 32,417 | 3,923 | 15,382 | 6,484 | 9,660 | 33,971 | 722 | 71,033 | 10,210 | 1,271 | 4,560 | 2,269 | 2,048 | 9,642 |
| 1969 | 31,498 | 3,553 | 15,873 | 6,425 | 10,641 | 35,345 | 956 | 71,352 | 10,119 | 1,150 | 4,690 | 2,203 | 2,267 | 9,913 |
| 1970 | 29,603 | 3,276 | 13,985 | 5,468 | 12,637 | 34,040 | 991 | 67,910 | 9,734 | 1,121 | 4,877 | 2,068 | 2,617 | 10,267 |
| Austria: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 712 | 401 | 576 | 336 | 202 | 1,167 | --- | 2,280 | 276 | 183 | 209 | 152 | 53 | 437 |
| 1967 | 1,045 | 377 | 772 | 336 | 316 | 1,513 | --- | 2,935 | 316 | 139 | 232 | 124 | 60 | 448 |
| 1968 | 1,045 | 413 | 770 | 324 | 399 | 1,589 | --- | 3,047 | 306 | 142 | 238 | 119 | 74 | 463 |
| 1969 | 950 | 440 | 935 | 288 | 698 | 2,016 | --- | 3,406 | 286 | 147 | 274 | 102 | 117 | 525 |
| 1970 | 810 | 363 | 913 | 272 | 612 | 1,898 | --- | 3,071 | 275 | 137 | 290 | 102 | 124 | 550 |
| Denmark: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 487 | 418 | 3,241 | 693 | --- | 4,631 | --- | 5,536 | 121 | 145 | 855 | 191 | --- | 1,267 |
| 1967 | 421 | 118 | 4,382 | 904 | --- | 5,614 | --- | 6,153 | 91 | 37 | 1,170 | 243 | --- | 1,510 |
| 1968 | 464 | 131 | 5,047 | 863 | --- | 6,190 | --- | 6,785 | 96 | 39 | 1,254 | 218 | --- | 1,550 |
| 1969 | 429 | 126 | 5,255 | 765 | --- | 6,220 | --- | 6,775 | 99 | 39 | 1,305 | 205 | --- | 1,568 |
| 1970 | 512 | 134 | 4,813 | 631 | --- | 5,586 | --- | 6,232 | 114 | 44 | 1,352 | 184 | --- | 1,580 |
| Finland: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 422 | 140 | 387 | 846 | --- | 1,281 | --- | 1,843 | 242 | 93 | 227 | 467 | --- | 723 |
| 1967 | 507 | 163 | 681 | 940 | --- | 1,681 | --- | 2,351 | 252 | 96 | 346 | 455 | --- | 832 |
| 1968 | 515 | 134 | 774 | 1,064 | --- | 1,889 | --- | 2,538 | 241 | 72 | 359 | 489 | --- | 876 |
| 1969 | 481 | 126 | 840 | 1,138 | --- | 2,038 | --- | 2,645 | 204 | 70 | 373 | 483 | --- | 884 |
| 1970 | 409 | 131 | 933 | 1,330 | --- | 2,328 | --- | 2,868 | 176 | 66 | 404 | 524 | --- | 955 |

See footnotes at end of table.

| Grains--Cont. | | Other crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Area--Continued | | Production | | | | | | | | Area | | | |
| Rice | Total grains | Potatoes | Sugar-beets | Cotton | Tobacco | Olive oil | Fruit 3/ | | | Potatoes | Sugar-beets | Cotton | Tobacco |
| | | | | | | | Apples | Pears | Citrus | | | | |
| 1,000 | hectares | | | | 1,000 | tons | | | | | 1,000 | hectares | |
| --- | 560 | 1,870 | 2,607 | --- | 3 | --- | 160 | 59 | --- | 75 | 61 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 537 | 2,034 | 3,615 | --- | 2 | --- | 300 | 50 | --- | 65 | 78 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 532 | 1,632 | 4,108 | --- | 2 | --- | 186 | 83 | --- | 58 | 90 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 523 | 1,540 | 4,220 | --- | 2 | --- | 312 | 60 | --- | 52 | 90 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 513 | 1,665 | 3,718 | --- | 2 | --- | 251 | 98 | --- | 56 | 90 | --- | 1 |
| 31 | 9,223 | 13,915 | 14,803 | --- | 41 | 1 | 854 | 302 | 6 | 825 | 387 | --- | 22 |
| 27 | 9,302 | 10,391 | 12,769 | --- | 47 | 1 | 1,550 | 362 | 6 | 514 | 314 | --- | 20 |
| 25 | 9,312 | 10,033 | 17,557 | --- | 53 | 1 | 1,843 | 446 | 7 | 470 | 404 | --- | 20 |
| 23 | 9,372 | 9,032 | 17,928 | --- | 44 | 1 | 1,673 | 410 | 11 | 419 | 401 | --- | 20 |
| 22 | 9,392 | 8,927 | 17,435 | --- | 46 | 1 | 1,682 | 457 | 10 | 418 | 409 | --- | 20 |
| --- | 4,927 | 23,515 | 11,292 | --- | 10 | --- | 1,623 | 477 | --- | 951 | 294 | --- | 4 |
| --- | 4,972 | 21,294 | 13,689 | --- | 9 | --- | 2,274 | 405 | --- | 707 | 294 | --- | 4 |
| --- | 5,085 | 19,196 | 13,633 | --- | 7 | --- | 1,570 | 611 | --- | 659 | 290 | --- | 4 |
| --- | 5,152 | 15,985 | 12,941 | --- | 8 | --- | 2,573 | 389 | --- | 589 | 295 | --- | 3 |
| --- | 5,183 | 16,250 | 13,033 | --- | 9 | --- | 1,759 | 551 | --- | 597 | 303 | --- | 3 |
| 121 | 6,392 | 3,904 | 7,543 | 5 | 59 | 385 | 2,180 | 866 | 1,475 | 375 | 232 | 19 | 48 |
| 144 | 5,770 | 4,010 | 13,507 | 3 | 87 | 537 | 1,932 | 1,317 | 2,096 | 339 | 345 | 9 | 54 |
| 156 | 5,955 | 3,960 | 11,457 | 2 | 72 | 385 | 1,932 | 1,395 | 2,489 | 319 | 306 | 7 | 52 |
| 169 | 5,923 | 3,973 | 10,522 | 2 | 79 | 471 | 2,009 | 1,634 | 2,461 | 306 | 291 | 8 | 47 |
| 177 | 5,871 | 3,850 | 10,000 | 2 | 75 | 370 | 1,950 | 1,700 | 2,527 | 295 | 275 | 9 | 45 |
| --- | 502 | 3,766 | 3,606 | --- | --- | --- | 335 | 120 | --- | 124 | 78 | --- | --- |
| --- | 437 | 4,840 | 5,074 | --- | --- | --- | 488 | 72 | --- | 138 | 100 | --- | --- |
| --- | 420 | 5,045 | 5,128 | --- | --- | --- | 340 | 180 | --- | 147 | 104 | --- | --- |
| --- | 404 | 4,704 | 5,002 | --- | --- | --- | 475 | 90 | --- | 145 | 103 | --- | --- |
| --- | 362 | 5,648 | 4,739 | --- | --- | --- | 470 | 160 | --- | 158 | 104 | --- | --- |
| 152 | 21,604 | 46,970 | 39,851 | 5 | 113 | 386 | 5,152 | 1,824 | 1,475 | 2,350 | 1,052 | 19 | 75 |
| 171 | 21,018 | 42,569 | 48,654 | 3 | 145 | 538 | 6,544 | 2,206 | 2,102 | 1,763 | 1,131 | 9 | 79 |
| 181 | 21,304 | 39,866 | 51,883 | 2 | 134 | 386 | 5,871 | 2,715 | 2,496 | 1,653 | 1,194 | 7 | 77 |
| 192 | 21,374 | 35,234 | 50,613 | 2 | 133 | 472 | 7,042 | 2,583 | 2,472 | 1,511 | 1,180 | 8 | 71 |
| 199 | 21,321 | 36,340 | 48,925 | 2 | 132 | 371 | 6,112 | 2,966 | 2,537 | 1,524 | 1,181 | 9 | 69 |
| --- | 896 | 3,471 | 1,799 | --- | 1 | --- | 279 | 69 | --- | 168 | 47 | --- | 4/ |
| --- | 903 | 3,049 | 2,006 | --- | 1 | --- | 246 | 54 | --- | 134 | 42 | --- | 4/ |
| --- | 911 | 3,473 | 1,936 | --- | 1 | --- | 191 | 58 | --- | 130 | 44 | --- | 4/ |
| --- | 958 | 2,941 | 2,005 | --- | 1 | --- | 197 | 53 | --- | 113 | 47 | --- | 4/ |
| --- | 962 | 2,704 | 1,950 | --- | | | | | | | | | |

37

Table 4.--Western Europe: Production and area of selected

| Country and year | Grains | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Production | | | | | | | Area | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Feed grains | | | | | | | Feed grains | | | | | | |
| | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Corn | Total 2/ | Rice | Total grains | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Corn | Total 2/ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 tons | | | | | | | 1,000 hectares | | | | | | |
| Greece: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 1,722 | 24 | 248 | 150 | 284 | 693 | 80 | 2,519 | 1,089 | 23 | 184 | 126 | 187 | 509 |
| 1967 | 1,848 | 14 | 839 | 165 | 339 | 1,348 | 91 | 3,301 | 937 | 11 | 390 | 113 | 140 | 648 |
| 1968 | 1,515 | 9 | 487 | 105 | 375 | 970 | 108 | 2,602 | 1,027 | 10 | 352 | 104 | 137 | 598 |
| 1969 | 1,752 | 7 | 529 | 119 | 430 | 1,080 | 103 | 2,942 | 1,010 | 8 | 311 | 96 | 146 | 556 |
| 1970 | 1,970 | 7 | 779 | 108 | 530 | 1,418 | 79 | 3,474 | 920 | 6 | 343 | 77 | 159 | 581 |
| Ireland: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 351 | 2 | 502 | 366 | --- | 868 | --- | 1,221 | 119 | 1 | 160 | 142 | --- | 302 |
| 1967 | 255 | 1 | 629 | 285 | --- | 914 | --- | 1,170 | 76 | 1 | 183 | 96 | --- | 279 |
| 1968 | 368 | 1 | 689 | 273 | --- | 962 | --- | 1,331 | 90 | 4/ | 184 | 88 | --- | 272 |
| 1969 | 326 | 1 | 734 | 244 | --- | 978 | --- | 1,305 | 82 | 4/ | 198 | 77 | --- | 275 |
| 1970 | 328 | 1 | 750 | 210 | --- | 960 | --- | 1,289 | 94 | 4/ | 219 | 69 | --- | 288 |
| Norway: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 22 | 3 | 423 | 139 | --- | 566 | --- | 591 | 9 | 1 | 165 | 55 | --- | 221 |
| 1967 | 11 | 2 | 486 | 123 | --- | 611 | --- | 624 | 3 | 1 | 179 | 45 | --- | 225 |
| 1968 | 16 | 4 | 621 | 176 | --- | 800 | --- | 820 | 5 | 1 | 176 | 50 | --- | 227 |
| 1969 | 11 | 4 | 486 | 140 | --- | 627 | --- | 642 | 4 | 1 | 185 | 54 | --- | 240 |
| 1970 | 12 | 4 | 570 | 209 | --- | 788 | --- | 804 | 4 | 2 | 184 | 68 | --- | 253 |
| Portugal: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 526 | 162 | 56 | 79 | 562 | 699 | 170 | 1,557 | 710 | 302 | 123 | 279 | 489 | 892 |
| 1967 | 637 | 175 | 73 | 111 | 577 | 763 | 146 | 1,721 | 586 | 239 | 107 | 226 | 436 | 770 |
| 1968 | 747 | 199 | 94 | 129 | 548 | 773 | 149 | 1,868 | 614 | 239 | 135 | 224 | 438 | 798 |
| 1969 | 453 | 167 | 54 | 79 | 552 | 687 | 176 | 1,483 | 573 | 236 | 119 | 206 | 428 | 753 |
| 1970 | 516 | 149 | 54 | 75 | 586 | 717 | 200 | 1,582 | 568 | 221 | 134 | 220 | 407 | 761 |
| Spain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 4,120 | 393 | 1,893 | 459 | 1,075 | 3,456 | 397 | 8,366 | 4,148 | 465 | 1,431 | 545 | 461 | 2,452 |
| 1967 | 5,651 | 336 | 2,576 | 492 | 1,195 | 4,328 | 366 | 10,681 | 4,257 | 398 | 1,500 | 486 | 478 | 2,491 |
| 1968 | 5,312 | 358 | 3,441 | 539 | 1,473 | 3,557 | 362 | 11,589 | 3,963 | 366 | 1,923 | 508 | 523 | 2,998 |
| 1969 | 4,691 | 348 | 3,855 | 533 | 1,706 | 6,247 | 417 | 11,703 | 3,744 | 333 | 2,164 | 498 | 525 | 3,249 |
| 1970 | 4,031 | 256 | 3,124 | 409 | 1,868 | 5,565 | 388 | 10,240 | 3,697 | 306 | 2,157 | 472 | 575 | 3,258 |
| Sweden: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 866 | 154 | 1,050 | 1,272 | --- | 2,812 | --- | 3,832 | 276 | 65 | 378 | 502 | --- | 1,073 |
| 1967 | 1,130 | 198 | 1,564 | 1,396 | --- | 3,219 | --- | 4,547 | 254 | 61 | 530 | 455 | --- | 1,080 |
| 1968 | 1,059 | 210 | 1,776 | 1,523 | --- | 3,554 | --- | 4,823 | 245 | 68 | 553 | 464 | --- | 1,103 |
| 1969 | 917 | 185 | 1,575 | 1,129 | --- | 2,881 | --- | 3,983 | 265 | 72 | 570 | 479 | --- | 1,126 |
| 1970 | 982 | 226 | 1,869 | 1,641 | --- | 3,530 | --- | 4,738 | 263 | 77 | 587 | 489 | --- | 1,145 |
| Switzerland: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 343 | 52 | 99 | 43 | 11 | 191 | --- | 586 | 104 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 58 |
| 1967 | 401 | 63 | 117 | 32 | 22 | 210 | --- | 674 | 99 | 16 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 55 |
| 1968 | 383 | 55 | 111 | 30 | 24 | 204 | --- | 642 | 99 | 17 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 53 |
| 1969 | 345 | 43 | 132 | 36 | 38 | 243 | --- | 631 | 99 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 7 | 66 |
| 1970 | 340 | 40 | 140 | 38 | 39 | 258 | --- | 638 | 95 | 14 | 41 | 11 | 8 | 72 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 3,293 | 20 | 5,891 | 1,705 | --- | 7,752 | --- | 11,065 | 835 | 8 | 1,694 | 619 | --- | 2,366 |
| 1967 | 3,902 | 12 | 9,214 | 1,386 | --- | 10,719 | --- | 14,633 | 933 | 4 | 2,439 | 410 | --- | 2,885 |
| 1968 | 3,469 | 11 | 8,270 | 1,225 | --- | 9,648 | --- | 13,128 | 978 | 4 | 2,401 | 382 | --- | 2,828 |
| 1969 | 3,364 | 11 | 8,663 | 1,308 | --- | 10,190 | --- | 13,565 | 833 | 4 | 2,413 | 382 | --- | 2,858 |
| 1970 | 4,172 | 14 | 7,494 | 1,233 | --- | 8,984 | --- | 13,170 | 1,010 | 4 | 2,243 | 376 | --- | 2,698 |
| Total W. Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 39,027 | 5,955 | 25,178 | 12,330 | 8,533 | 49,531 | 1,403 | 95,916 | 18,359 | 2,954 | 9,279 | 5,836 | 3,247 | 19,669 |
| 1967 | 47,140 | 5,385 | 37,352 | 13,036 | 10,620 | 64,253 | 1,463 | 118,241 | 17,531 | 2,302 | 11,687 | 5,067 | 3,191 | 21,044 |
| 1968 | 47,310 | 5,448 | 37,462 | 12,735 | 12,479 | 66,107 | 1,341 | 120,306 | 17,874 | 2,229 | 12,165 | 4,923 | 3,224 | 21,408 |
| 1969 | 45,217 | 5,011 | 38,931 | 12,204 | 14,065 | 68,552 | 1,652 | 120,432 | 17,318 | 2,071 | 12,639 | 4,795 | 3,490 | 22,013 |
| 1970 | 43,685 | 4,601 | 35,424 | 11,624 | 16,272 | 66,072 | 1,658 | 116,016 | 16,950 | 1,998 | 12,831 | 4,660 | 3,890 | 22,408 |

1/ Data for 1970 are preliminary.

2/ Includes other grains.

3/ Data for apples and pears include those for dessert and cooking only; fruit totals exclude Portugal.

4/ Less than 500.

5/ Commercial crop.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1967-70 1/—Continued

| Grains--Cont. | | Other crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Area--Continued | | Production | | | | | | | | Area | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice : Total | | Potatoes | Sugar- | Cotton | Tobacco | Olive | Fruit 3/ | | | Potatoes | Sugar- | Cotton | Tobacco |
| : grains | | : | beets | : | : | oil | : | : | : | : | beets | : | : |
| | | : | : | : | : | : | Apples | Pears | Citrus | : | : | : | : |
| | | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 1,000 hectares | | 1,000 tons | | | | | | | | 1,000 hectares | | | |
| 20 | 1,641 | 527 | 223 | 82 | 99 | 144 | 130 | 41 | 329 | 44 | 7 | 193 | 122 |
| 18 | 1,614 | 721 | 899 | 96 | 115 | 194 | 178 | 69 | 324 | 51 | 16 | 137 | 126 |
| 21 | 1,656 | 620 | 663 | 73 | 88 | 154 | 192 | 91 | 448 | 47 | 18 | 138 | 108 |
| 20 | 1,594 | 717 | 1,027 | 112 | 78 | 150 | 194 | 83 | 607 | 52 | 22 | 152 | 101 |
| 16 | 1,523 | 797 | 1,504 | 95 | 99 | 190 | 207 | 109 | 535 | 54 | 26 | 133 | 106 |
| --- | 422 | 1,935 | 924 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 85 | 32 | --- | --- |
| --- | 356 | 1,748 | 956 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 65 | 26 | --- | --- |
| --- | 362 | 1,624 | 1,093 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 59 | 26 | --- | --- |
| --- | 357 | 1,485 | 980 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 55 | 26 | --- | --- |
| --- | 382 | 1,480 | 980 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 55 | 26 | --- | --- |
| --- | 231 | 1,082 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 62 | 9 | --- | 52 | --- | --- | --- |
| --- | 229 | 807 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 49 | 5 | --- | 40 | --- | --- | --- |
| --- | 233 | 912 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 65 | 12 | --- | 35 | --- | --- | --- |
| --- | 245 | 773 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 64 | 14 | --- | 32 | --- | --- | --- |
| --- | 259 | 815 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 58 | 11 | --- | 34 | --- | --- | --- |
| 37 | 1,941 | 1,056 | --- | --- | --- | 79 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 104 | --- | --- | --- |
| 32 | 1,627 | 1,296 | --- | --- | --- | 81 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 117 | --- | --- | --- |
| 33 | 1,684 | 1,083 | --- | --- | --- | 53 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 105 | --- | --- | --- |
| 37 | 1,599 | 1,126 | --- | --- | --- | 73 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 95 | --- | --- | --- |
| 48 | 1,598 | 1,207 | --- | --- | --- | 60 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 93 | --- | --- | --- |
| 63 | 7,128 | 4,604 | 3,532 | 92 | 31 | 378 | 290 | 132 | 1,799 | 399 | 146 | 275 | 19 |
| 60 | 7,206 | 4,490 | 4,282 | 65 | 31 | 259 | 308 | 119 | 2,147 | 376 | 171 | 144 | 18 |
| 60 | 7,387 | 4,546 | 4,620 | 77 | 25 | 480 | 443 | 225 | 1,897 | 381 | 170 | 136 | 14 |
| 66 | 7,392 | 4,717 | 5,079 | 55 | 18 | 370 | 397 | 192 | 2,222 | 386 | 194 | 138 | 13 |
| 65 | 7,326 | 4,900 | 5,350 | 50 | 21 | 390 | 386 | 193 | 2,370 | 405 | 215 | 90 | 15 |
| --- | 1,414 | 1,636 | 1,832 | --- | --- | --- | 123 | 14 | --- | 93 | 46 | --- | --- |
| --- | 1,395 | 1,399 | 1,798 | --- | --- | --- | 131 | 16 | --- | 55 | 41 | --- | --- |
| --- | 1,416 | 1,424 | 1,988 | --- | --- | --- | 125 | 17 | --- | 55 | 41 | --- | --- |
| --- | 1,463 | 931 | 1,469 | --- | --- | --- | 100 | 10 | --- | 53 | 40 | --- | --- |
| --- | 1,485 | 1,725 | 1,638 | --- | --- | --- | 125 | 19 | --- | 59 | 40 | --- | --- |
| --- | 177 | 1,222 | 256 | --- | 2 | --- | 194 | 38 | --- | 49 | 6 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 170 | 1,310 | 423 | --- | 2 | --- | 104 | 16 | --- | 38 | 9 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 169 | 1,270 | 453 | --- | 2 | --- | 91 | 28 | --- | 36 | 9 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 176 | 973 | 392 | --- | 2 | --- | 126 | 19 | --- | 32 | 9 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 181 | 980 | 379 | --- | 2 | --- | 94 | 29 | --- | 31 | 9 | --- | 1 |
| --- | 3,209 | 6,829 | 6,083 | --- | --- | --- | 518 | 62 | --- | 309 | 174 | --- | --- |
| --- | 3,822 | 7,201 | 6,884 | --- | --- | --- | 303 | 24 | --- | 287 | 185 | --- | --- |
| --- | 3,810 | 6,871 | 7,118 | --- | --- | --- | 353 | 77 | --- | 280 | 188 | --- | --- |
| --- | 3,695 | 6,215 | 6,034 | --- | --- | --- | 417 | 62 | --- | 249 | 185 | --- | --- |
| --- | 3,712 | 7,000 | 6,650 | --- | --- | --- | 495 | 78 | --- | 271 | 187 | --- | --- |
| 272 | 41,254 | 71,923 | 57,088 | 179 | 246 | 987 | 6,832 | 2,197 | 3,603 | 3,799 | 1,586 | 487 | 217 |
| 281 | 41,158 | 66,328 | 68,473 | 164 | 294 | 1,072 | 7,948 | 2,517 | 4,573 | 3,027 | 1,692 | 290 | 224 |
| 295 | 41,806 | 63,584 | 72,288 | 152 | 250 | 1,073 | 7,415 | 3,232 | 4,841 | 2,880 | 1,761 | 281 | 200 |
| 319 | 41,717 | 56,554 | 69,841 | 169 | 232 | 1,065 | 8,624 | 3,023 | 5,301 | 2,670 | 1,767 | 298 | 186 |
| 328 | 41,684 | 60,117 | 69,699 | 147 | 255 | 1,011 | 7,749 | 3,468 | 5,442 | 2,733 | 1,790 | 232 | 191 |

n.a. = Not available.

Table 5.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1967-70 1/

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton, lamb, and goatmeat | Pork <u>2/</u> | Total red meat <u>3/</u> | Poultry meat <u>4/</u> | Cow's milk | Eggs |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | | | | 1,000 tons | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 221 | 2 | 246 | 495 | 77 | 4,120 | 173 |
| 1967 | 243 | 3 | 346 | 610 | 102 | 4,272 | 182 |
| 1968 | 247 | 4 | 379 | 648 | 91 | 4,421 | 202 |
| 1969 | 257 | 7 | 380 | 662 | 94 | 4,352 | 229 |
| 1970 | 272 | 6 | 471 | 767 | 95 | 4,146 | 252 |
| France: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 1,439 | 108 | 953 | 2,752 | 372 | 24,338 | 527 |
| 1967 | 1,584 | 121 | 1,348 | 3,370 | 512 | 29,355 | 592 |
| 1968 | 1,623 | 120 | 1,402 | 3,479 | 544 | 30,444 | 621 |
| 1969 | 1,553 | 116 | 1,298 | 3,322 | 581 | 30,031 | 644 |
| 1970 | 1,565 | 118 | 1,360 | 3,380 | 616 | 29,722 | 673 |
| West Germany: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 1,138 | 14 | 2,051 | 3,242 | 117 | 20,190 | 530 |
| 1967 | 1,194 | 12 | 2,315 | 3,555 | 204 | 21,717 | 787 |
| 1968 | 1,240 | 10 | 2,541 | 3,822 | 210 | 22,121 | 809 |
| 1969 | 1,268 | 11 | 2,555 | 3,863 | 223 | 22,216 | 844 |
| 1970 | 1,315 | 11 | 2,640 | 3,994 | 250 | 22,190 | 904 |
| Italy: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 621 | 37 | 414 | 1,161 | 234 | 9,413 | 396 |
| 1967 | 712 | 41 | 453 | 1,297 | 541 | 9,800 | 495 |
| 1968 | 784 | 42 | 531 | 1,448 | 532 | 9,464 | 495 |
| 1969 | 800 | 42 | 549 | 1,482 | 578 | 9,100 | 522 |
| 1970 | 820 | 42 | 550 | 1,490 | 625 | 9,310 | 568 |
| Netherlands: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 262 | 8 | 404 | 685 | 97 | 7,005 | 334 |
| 1967 | 275 | 9 | 529 | 817 | 214 | 7,535 | 218 |
| 1968 | 285 | 8 | 593 | 891 | 228 | 7,710 | 237 |
| 1969 | 286 | 8 | 590 | 888 | 260 | 7,975 | 262 |
| 1970 | 315 | 10 | 650 | 980 | 308 | 8,230 | 283 |
| Total EC: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 3,691 | 169 | 4,090 | 8,368 | 897 | 65,066 | 1,960 |
| 1967 | 4,008 | 186 | 4,991 | 9,649 | 1,573 | 72,679 | 2,274 |
| 1968 | 4,179 | 184 | 5,446 | 10,288 | 1,605 | 74,160 | 2,364 |
| 1969 | 4,164 | 184 | 5,372 | 10,217 | 1,736 | 73,674 | 2,501 |
| 1970 | 4,287 | 187 | 5,671 | 10,611 | 1,894 | 73,598 | 2,680 |
| Austria: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 137 | 1 | 240 | 384 | 26 | 2,985 | 80 |
| 1967 | 157 | 1 | 251 | 411 | 40 | 3,360 | 80 |
| 1968 | 157 | 1 | 261 | 421 | 42 | 3,357 | 82 |
| 1969 | 159 | 1 | 273 | 435 | 42 | 3,341 | 83 |
| 1970 | 152 | 1 | 281 | 436 | 46 | 3,300 | 84 |
| Denmark: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 162 | 1 | 633 | 798 | 64 | 5,319 | 117 |
| 1967 | 217 | 3 | 734 | 959 | 66 | 5,193 | 89 |
| 1968 | 204 | 3 | 714 | 929 | 65 | 5,122 | 86 |
| 1969 | 191 | 2 | 683 | 884 | 69 | 4,877 | 90 |
| 1970 | 200 | 2 | 715 | 917 | 73 | 4,622 | 85 |
| Finland: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 84 | 1 | 63 | 153 | 2 | 3,668 | 45 |
| 1967 | 91 | 3 | 90 | 188 | 2 | 3,456 | 57 |
| 1968 | 88 | 3 | 86 | 180 | 3 | 3,491 | 54 |
| 1969 | 111 | 4 | 89 | 197 | 3 | 3,495 | 56 |
| 1970 | 106 | 5 | 105 | 220 | 3 | 3,257 | 63 |

--Continued

Table 5.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1967-70 1/--Continued

| Country and year | Beef and veal | Mutton, lamb, and goatmeat | Pork <u>2/</u> | Total red meat <u>3/</u> | Poultry meat <u>4/</u> | Cow's milk | Eggs |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,000 tons | | | |
| Greece: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 40 | 77 | 37 | 156 | 22 | 385 | 67 |
| 1967 | 70 | 71 | 38 | 202 | 47 | 564 | 93 |
| 1968 | 73 | 70 | 38 | 206 | 51 | 562 | 100 |
| 1969 | 79 | 71 | 43 | 207 | 58 | 552 | 107 |
| 1970 | 80 | 70 | 50 | 210 | 61 | 550 | 108 |
| Ireland: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 126 | 44 | 111 | 280 | 19 | 2,842 | 45 |
| 1967 | 223 | 45 | 109 | 382 | 25 | 3,471 | 44 |
| 1968 | 193 | 44 | 123 | 364 | 27 | 3,671 | 41 |
| 1969 | 198 | 44 | 142 | 389 | 30 | 3,684 | 41 |
| 1970 | 219 | 36 | 141 | 401 | 31 | 3,623 | 40 |
| Norway: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 54 | 15 | 55 | 127 | 3 | 1,648 | 32 |
| 1967 | 54 | 18 | 58 | 133 | 4 | 1,762 | 38 |
| 1968 | 53 | 17 | 62 | 136 | 5 | 1,832 | 37 |
| 1969 | 58 | 17 | 65 | 143 | 5 | 1,798 | 39 |
| 1970 | 57 | 17 | 65 | 146 | 5 | 1,726 | 39 |
| Portugal: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 45 | 22 | 91 | 161 | 30 | 354 | 32 |
| 1967 | 52 | 20 | 72 | 147 | 44 | 397 | 34 |
| 1968 | 61 | 23 | 98 | 186 | 46 | 420 | 35 |
| 1969 | 77 | 25 | 105 | 213 | 50 | 450 | 40 |
| 1970 | 81 | 28 | 107 | 220 | 55 | 455 | 43 |
| Spain: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 180 | 119 | 286 | 604 | 95 | 2,255 | 248 |
| 1967 | 215 | 133 | 417 | 788 | 257 | 3,011 | 319 |
| 1968 | 241 | 131 | 419 | 812 | 256 | 3,370 | 328 |
| 1969 | 254 | 128 | 437 | 835 | 297 | 3,650 | 348 |
| 1970 | 275 | 143 | 475 | 910 | 310 | 3,502 | 298 |
| Sweden: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 149 | 2 | 212 | 371 | 18 | 3,905 | 95 |
| 1967 | 167 | 2 | 217 | 402 | 25 | 3,320 | 92 |
| 1968 | 157 | 3 | 228 | 402 | 30 | 3,310 | 99 |
| 1969 | 165 | 3 | 233 | 403 | 33 | 3,230 | 98 |
| 1970 | 175 | 3 | 228 | 406 | 33 | 3,250 | 98 |
| Switzerland: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 108 | 3 | 139 | 251 | 7 | 3,079 | 29 |
| 1967 | 118 | 3 | 157 | 292 | 15 | 3,274 | 36 |
| 1968 | 128 | 3 | 189 | 321 | 15 | 3,322 | 36 |
| 1969 | 124 | 3 | 193 | 320 | 16 | 3,182 | 39 |
| 1970 | 131 | 3 | 191 | 325 | 17 | 3,160 | 43 |
| United Kingdom: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 893 | 250 | 762 | 1,905 | 350 | 5/11,100 | 815 |
| 1967 | 921 | 262 | 823 | 2,006 | 482 | 5/11,696 | 887 |
| 1968 | 906 | 246 | 860 | 2,012 | 536 | 5/12,009 | 901 |
| 1969 | 871 | 206 | 924 | 2,001 | 563 | 5/12,149 | 910 |
| 1970 | 949 | 227 | 944 | 2,120 | 582 | 5/12,390 | 920 |
| Total W. Europe: | | | | | | | |
| 1960-64 | 5,669 | 704 | 6,719 | 13,558 | 1,533 | 102,606 | 3,565 |
| 1967 | 6,293 | 747 | 7,957 | 15,559 | 2,580 | 112,183 | 4,043 |
| 1968 | 6,440 | 728 | 8,524 | 16,257 | 2,681 | 114,626 | 4,163 |
| 1969 | 6,451 | 688 | 8,559 | 16,244 | 2,902 | 114,082 | 4,352 |
| 1970 | 6,712 | 722 | 8,973 | 16,922 | 3,110 | 113,433 | 4,501 |

1/ Data for 1970 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes commercial lard. 3/ Includes horsemeat. 4/ On ready-to-cook basis. 5/ Milk for commercial use only.

Table 6.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country.

| Commodity and year | | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--|
| | | Major head-ings | Sub-head-ings | Belgium-Luxembourg | Netherlands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | Greece | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live animals | 1967 | : 00 | : | 36.6 | 15.0 | 53.1 | 67.7 | 270.7 | 443.1 | 10.3 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 45.4 | 18.3 | 66.1 | 92.9 | 284.1 | 506.8 | 16.2 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 58.5 | 25.4 | 89.1 | 136.6 | 398.1 | 707.7 | 8.7 | |
| Meat & meat preparations | 1967 | : 01 | : | 67.0 | 58.9 | 359.2 | 231.1 | 403.5 | 1,119.7 | 61.5 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 67.4 | 69.2 | 433.7 | 272.4 | 338.3 | 1,181.0 | 61.0 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 71.4 | 81.2 | 485.3 | 421.8 | 369.3 | 1,429.0 | 65.4 | |
| Dairy products and eggs | 1967 | : 02 | : | 78.0 | 47.2 | 236.8 | 49.2 | 166.6 | 577.8 | 21.6 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 83.1 | 60.8 | 247.5 | 50.5 | 205.6 | 647.5 | 22.6 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 83.5 | 92.2 | 291.0 | 55.7 | 249.7 | 772.1 | 23.4 | |
| Fish & fish preparations | 1967 | : 03 | : | 48.7 | 27.8 | 89.5 | 129.3 | 110.6 | 405.9 | 11.9 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 50.3 | 32.2 | 97.4 | 150.2 | 117.3 | 447.4 | 13.4 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 57.5 | 37.0 | 111.9 | 155.8 | 111.7 | 473.9 | 11.3 | |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 1967 | : 04 | : | 242.6 | 271.0 | 570.8 | 131.4 | 495.2 | 1,711.0 | 24.4 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 247.9 | 286.6 | 510.7 | 134.5 | 502.9 | 1,682.6 | 15.4 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 290.6 | 327.7 | 570.4 | 146.0 | 471.6 | 1,806.3 | 29.8 | |
| (Wheat and flour) | 1967 | : 041, | : | 43.0 | 53.2 | 151.4 | 52.3 | 74.4 | 374.3 | 1.0 | |
| | 1968 | : 046 | : | 55.4 | 87.4 | 150.8 | 38.2 | 111.1 | 442.9 | 0.5 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 86.1 | 137.4 | 228.9 | 45.3 | 114.0 | 611.7 | 7.5 | |
| (Rice) | 1967 | : 042 | : | 6.2 | 10.6 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 59.3 | 2.1 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 7.5 | 12.9 | 26.6 | 29.6 | 1.5 | 78.1 | 1.5 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 7.2 | 11.6 | 26.7 | 24.1 | .1 | 69.7 | 1.0 | |
| (Feed grains) | 1967 | : 043, | : | 175.8 | 191.2 | 353.5 | 39.2 | 408.0 | 1,167.7 | 18.0 | |
| | 1968 | : 044, | : | 163.2 | 166.9 | 286.8 | 39.0 | 375.1 | 1,031.0 | 8.8 | |
| | 1969 | : 045 | : | 171.3 | 159.0 | 267.3 | 42.4 | 340.9 | 980.9 | 16.6 | |
| Fruit and vegetables | 1967 | : 05 | : | 161.2 | 191.6 | 1,160.5 | 590.6 | 129.9 | 2,233.8 | 8.7 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 153.9 | 195.1 | 1,188.1 | 541.4 | 142.7 | 2,221.2 | 8.8 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 184.5 | 242.7 | 1,414.8 | 611.1 | 169.3 | 2,622.4 | 10.5 | |
| Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey | 1967 | : 06 | : | 14.9 | 30.4 | 58.9 | 79.1 | 13.3 | 196.6 | 5.5 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 17.0 | 34.2 | 63.0 | 72.4 | 10.5 | 197.1 | 5.2 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 16.0 | 37.7 | 77.5 | 68.3 | 51.8 | 251.3 | 4.5 | |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. | 1967 | : 07 | : | 99.0 | 204.8 | 410.0 | 245.5 | 145.9 | 1,105.2 | 14.9 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 102.8 | 231.8 | 460.0 | 287.6 | 148.2 | 1,230.4 | 15.8 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 120.5 | 275.4 | 524.2 | 308.7 | 170.1 | 1,398.9 | 16.9 | |
| Animal feed | 1967 | : 08 | : | 90.2 | 164.2 | 289.6 | 150.3 | 84.8 | 779.1 | 8.6 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 96.6 | 186.7 | 288.0 | 149.9 | 103.5 | 824.7 | 7.1 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 116.0 | 216.3 | 339.6 | 159.6 | 115.8 | 947.3 | 10.0 | |
| (Oilseed cake and meal) | 1967 | : 081.3 | : | 36.4 | 59.4 | 192.8 | 116.4 | 24.0 | 429.0 | 2.9 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 37.2 | 61.0 | 184.6 | 116.1 | 23.8 | 422.7 | 2.6 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 49.2 | 62.2 | 218.3 | 121.8 | 26.0 | 477.5 | 3.5 | |
| (Meatmeal and fishmeal) | 1967 | : 081.4 | : | 12.3 | 21.1 | 66.2 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 135.1 | 2.7 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 14.1 | 24.5 | 67.7 | 15.5 | 19.4 | 141.2 | 1.3 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 17.1 | 31.3 | 81.1 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 167.2 | 1.8 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| United Kingdom | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Total Western Europe |
| | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | | |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 29.8 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 648.2 | |
| 135.5 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 29.8 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 713.2 | |
| 129.3 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 35.3 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 906.9 | |
| 1,027.4 | 5.6 | 33.4 | 2.0 | 18.2 | 76.3 | 21.5 | 0.4 | 78.2 | 1.5 | 2,445.7 | |
| 957.3 | 7.8 | 40.0 | 2.2 | 15.1 | 66.1 | 13.3 | 0.5 | 80.5 | 1.2 | 2,426.0 | |
| 1,038.0 | 4.1 | 47.4 | 2.3 | 20.9 | 80.8 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 78.7 | 1.1 | 2,774.0 | |
| 569.9 | 0.6 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 12.5 | 35.6 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 21.7 | 0.1 | 1,256.4 | |
| 479.7 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 34.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 24.8 | 0.1 | 1,239.0 | |
| 441.7 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 42.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 21.2 | 0.2 | 1,332.2 | |
| 186.3 | 7.8 | 50.6 | 28.0 | 13.8 | 23.1 | 31.2 | 3.3 | 19.0 | 7.9 | 788.8 | |
| 184.7 | 6.5 | 54.0 | 26.5 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 19.5 | 8.0 | 818.1 | |
| 167.9 | 9.0 | 61.3 | 26.8 | 14.6 | 28.3 | 21.7 | 4.5 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 846.7 | |
| 612.7 | 55.5 | 29.9 | 59.0 | 43.4 | 106.9 | 44.0 | 35.2 | 217.6 | 14.7 | 2,954.3 | |
| 556.7 | 50.0 | 30.2 | 41.5 | 37.0 | 85.8 | 51.8 | 36.7 | 148.1 | 10.4 | 2,746.2 | |
| 604.6 | 38.9 | 29.1 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 97.5 | 56.4 | 27.4 | 147.1 | 7.3 | 2,897.1 | |
| 298.5 | 25.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 31.6 | 22.6 | 15.3 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 782.7 | |
| 290.9 | 20.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 23.7 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 821.9 | |
| 325.3 | 20.2 | 3.5 | .7 | 1.4 | 32.5 | 22.1 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1,035.4 | |
| 18.9 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 0.5 | --- | 2.1 | 103.4 | |
| 23.9 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 130.4 | |
| 22.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 0.6 | --- | 2.2 | 118.0 | |
| 276.2 | 23.4 | 7.0 | 46.3 | 30.8 | 53.6 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 212.7 | 6.7 | 1,875.2 | |
| 225.5 | 23.1 | 5.2 | 29.4 | 23.6 | 42.4 | 29.0 | 14.8 | 142.7 | 3.8 | 1,579.3 | |
| 237.4 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 44.1 | 27.9 | 12.4 | 142.7 | 1.9 | 1,504.5 | |
| 901.6 | 58.1 | 149.8 | 53.3 | 81.1 | 159.5 | 6.8 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 44.3 | 3,766.8 | |
| 838.6 | 57.6 | 159.9 | 52.5 | 79.5 | 159.7 | 8.0 | 32.0 | 22.8 | 42.1 | 3,682.7 | |
| 859.9 | 60.4 | 175.5 | 57.3 | 86.7 | 180.0 | 10.9 | 35.3 | 32.1 | 50.5 | 4,181.5 | |
| 284.4 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 6.3 | 27.7 | 16.4 | 628.5 | |
| 251.1 | 18.4 | 16.7 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 4.9 | 33.6 | 15.3 | 599.7 | |
| 270.0 | 19.5 | 15.1 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 6.4 | 31.0 | 21.2 | 671.5 | |
| 469.5 | 41.1 | 111.7 | 57.6 | 36.0 | 59.2 | 10.8 | 24.0 | 46.1 | 56.9 | 2,033.0 | |
| 461.3 | 40.4 | 115.8 | 58.5 | 39.7 | 70.4 | 11.9 | 26.1 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 2,175.3 | |
| 438.4 | 46.9 | 118.4 | 67.9 | 44.9 | 83.7 | 13.5 | 25.4 | 89.0 | 61.4 | 2,405.3 | |
| 185.1 | 17.5 | 53.7 | 80.8 | 20.3 | 35.3 | 6.8 | 17.5 | 26.4 | 9.1 | 1,240.2 | |
| 189.4 | 15.8 | 50.7 | 67.7 | 19.8 | 26.9 | 9.2 | 19.2 | 25.6 | 9.5 | 1,265.6 | |
| 195.3 | 12.8 | 49.4 | 70.9 | 23.4 | 30.0 | 8.5 | 19.8 | 44.0 | 7.9 | 1,419.3 | |
| 91.4 | 15.3 | 37.6 | 74.7 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 691.2 | |
| 92.3 | 14.3 | 33.6 | 63.1 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 668.3 | |
| 87.9 | 11.3 | 28.6 | 61.3 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 8.8 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 717.3 | |
| 64.5 | 0.5 | 9.7 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 21.1 | 4.8 | 262.0 | |
| 71.6 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 17.0 | 6.7 | 272.2 | |
| 79.3 | 0.2 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 24.1 | 7.5 | 327.9 | |

--Continued

Table 6.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European

| Commodity and year | | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | | Greece |
|--|------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|------|--------|
| | | Sub | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Major head-ings | Belgium-Luxembourg | Nether-lands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | | | |
| | | ings | 1/ | bourg | | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous food preparations | 1967 | 09 | | 23.8 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 68.2 | 1.2 | |
| | 1968 | | | 27.8 | 14.2 | 21.6 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 78.4 | 1.2 | |
| | 1969 | | | 37.6 | 18.9 | 23.6 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 102.2 | 1.6 | |
| (Lard) | 1967 | 091.3 | | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2/ | 0.1 | 9.4 | --- | |
| | 1968 | | | 4.8 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2/ | 10.9 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | | | 8.7 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | 16.9 | --- | |
| (Margarine and shortening) | 1967 | 091.4 | | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | | | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 7.7 | .1 | |
| Beverages | 1967 | 11 | | 62.3 | 29.5 | 117.1 | 132.5 | 24.8 | 366.2 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | | 64.0 | 33.1 | 135.7 | 124.1 | 29.6 | 386.5 | 1.5 | |
| | 1969 | | | 67.5 | 43.2 | 169.2 | 167.5 | 37.4 | 484.8 | 1.5 | |
| (Nonalcoholic) | 1967 | 111 | | 4.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | | 5.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | | | 4.9 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 16.2 | 2/ | |
| (Wine) | 1967 | 112.1 | | 34.6 | 20.8 | 86.7 | 91.4 | 10.9 | 244.4 | 0.1 | |
| | 1968 | | | 37.0 | 22.2 | 99.8 | 75.7 | 13.0 | 247.7 | 0.1 | |
| | 1969 | | | 40.2 | 26.1 | 117.1 | 112.0 | 14.9 | 310.3 | 0.1 | |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 1967 | 121 | | 44.6 | 62.1 | 214.1 | 39.6 | 19.0 | 379.4 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | | 35.9 | 55.9 | 193.8 | 15.6 | 11.3 | 312.5 | 0.2 | |
| | 1969 | | | 40.6 | 58.7 | 226.2 | 27.9 | 34.7 | 388.1 | 0.1 | |
| Hides and skins | 1967 | 21 | | 28.2 | 31.4 | 161.0 | 105.6 | 147.1 | 473.3 | 5.6 | |
| | 1968 | | | 30.5 | 30.0 | 192.9 | 106.6 | 141.1 | 501.1 | 4.6 | |
| | 1969 | | | 41.6 | 36.2 | 235.7 | 120.4 | 185.1 | 619.0 | 5.8 | |
| Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | 1967 | 22 | | 52.1 | 113.4 | 285.7 | 149.1 | 168.3 | 768.6 | 2.1 | |
| | 1968 | | | 58.3 | 148.9 | 274.3 | 126.0 | 160.3 | 767.8 | 3.8 | |
| | 1969 | | | 46.7 | 171.8 | 270.2 | 133.1 | 146.2 | 768.0 | 1.8 | |
| (Soybeans) | 1967 | 221.4 | | 26.2 | 50.6 | 183.1 | 16.0 | 70.7 | 346.6 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | | 26.4 | 66.3 | 153.8 | 5.5 | 68.5 | 320.5 | --- | |
| | 1969 | | | 26.2 | 93.7 | 143.1 | 6.0 | 63.3 | 332.3 | --- | |
| Natural rubber | 1967 | 231.1 | | 7.8 | 9.3 | 63.1 | 58.8 | 45.4 | 184.4 | 1.7 | |
| | 1968 | | | 9.0 | 9.5 | 65.8 | 50.6 | 39.1 | 174.0 | 1.1 | |
| | 1969 | | | 12.5 | 13.3 | 99.4 | 85.2 | 56.9 | 267.3 | 2.1 | |
| Natural fibers | 1967 | 261- | | 230.9 | 107.7 | 384.7 | 368.4 | 441.0 | 1,532.7 | 27.1 | |
| | 1968 | 265 | | 242.0 | 92.0 | 403.3 | 354.1 | 393.6 | 1,485.0 | 26.7 | |
| | 1969 | | | 242.9 | 86.5 | 413.1 | 402.0 | 441.7 | 1,586.2 | 33.5 | |
| (Raw cotton) | 1967 | 263.1 | | 33.8 | 57.1 | 174.4 | 158.0 | 166.5 | 589.8 | 6.6 | |
| | 1968 | | | 44.1 | 45.1 | 176.4 | 150.2 | 156.0 | 571.8 | 7.6 | |
| | 1969 | | | 41.7 | 38.4 | 159.5 | 154.6 | 164.4 | 558.6 | 12.3 | |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 1967 | 29 | | 26.1 | 47.5 | 249.7 | 99.6 | 59.8 | 482.7 | 3.0 | |
| | 1968 | | | 27.6 | 48.9 | 268.2 | 103.1 | 57.1 | 504.9 | 2.8 | |
| | 1969 | | | 30.3 | 56.2 | 304.3 | 118.9 | 68.6 | 578.3 | 3.9 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69--Continued

| United Kingdom | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | Total Western Europe |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|---------|----------------------|
| 58.9 | 2.8 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 169.0 |
| 52.3 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 177.4 |
| 55.5 | 3.9 | 17.1 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 215.3 |
| 38.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2/ | 0.1 | n.a. | 49.3 |
| 31.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | n.a. | 43.0 |
| 35.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.2 | 2/ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2/ | 0.1 | 2/ | 52.8 |
| 0.7 | 2/ | 1.7 | 2/ | 0.3 | 0.2 | --- | 0.3 | 0.9 | n.a. | 7.6 |
| 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 2/ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.4 | 0.8 | n.a. | 9.9 |
| 0.6 | 2/ | 1.8 | 2/ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2/ | 1.0 | 0.7 | n.a. | 12.2 |
| 176.8 | 7.5 | 38.9 | 18.3 | 11.6 | 53.7 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 701.6 |
| 182.4 | 9.1 | 42.4 | 18.2 | 10.7 | 58.9 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 740.1 |
| 166.1 | 10.4 | 41.4 | 21.5 | 9.4 | 62.7 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 17.0 | 8.5 | 834.6 |
| 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | n.a. | 16.6 |
| 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 2/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 18.5 |
| 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 2/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 23.9 |
| 97.1 | 3.1 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 40.9 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 422.1 |
| 105.5 | 3.9 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 43.3 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 437.9 |
| 94.5 | 4.3 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 48.7 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 495.2 |
| 235.7 | 8.6 | 17.6 | 29.0 | 13.1 | 34.2 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 34.4 | 9.8 | 781.1 |
| 268.7 | 11.6 | 17.2 | 33.3 | 15.9 | 36.4 | 8.2 | 17.4 | 37.2 | 8.2 | 766.8 |
| 262.9 | 7.9 | 14.4 | 30.3 | 11.2 | 40.5 | 6.7 | 20.3 | 41.3 | 10.4 | 834.1 |
| 140.0 | 3.8 | 19.7 | 27.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 29.4 | 7.1 | 728.6 |
| 150.9 | 3.8 | 18.1 | 30.5 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 29.2 | 5.9 | 768.9 |
| 187.6 | 5.3 | 21.9 | 29.1 | 13.2 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 60.4 | 8.8 | 965.7 |
| 101.0 | 25.1 | 14.0 | 60.7 | 2.5 | 18.2 | 33.0 | 2.3 | 108.7 | 14.8 | 1,151.0 |
| 99.5 | 23.8 | 12.8 | 54.7 | 2.6 | 18.8 | 27.1 | 2.2 | 116.9 | 11.1 | 1,141.1 |
| 92.4 | 24.3 | 9.4 | 57.7 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 32.7 | 2.6 | 130.6 | 12.1 | 1,152.8 |
| 29.1 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 52.5 | 2/ | 0.1 | --- | --- | 96.9 | 7.2 | 551.4 |
| 26.2 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 41.4 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 103.3 | 4.5 | 511.6 |
| 34.5 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 42.8 | 2/ | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 111.4 | 4.6 | 546.5 |
| 86.2 | 2.4 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 18.8 | 4.3 | 325.3 |
| 81.0 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 20.6 | 2.8 | 306.3 |
| 105.5 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 29.8 | 3.9 | 445.4 |
| 504.3 | 10.5 | 26.5 | 17.9 | 43.1 | 73.6 | 69.2 | 21.9 | 53.8 | 19.0 | 2,399.6 |
| 481.1 | 8.4 | 21.9 | 13.2 | 46.0 | 71.3 | 84.3 | 22.7 | 68.5 | 19.7 | 2,348.8 |
| 466.4 | 7.4 | 20.7 | 13.3 | 43.7 | 68.9 | 82.4 | 23.0 | 78.8 | 18.4 | 2,442.7 |
| 104.2 | 2.7 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 14.6 | 33.8 | 46.6 | 3.8 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 843.4 |
| 121.6 | 2.2 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 15.6 | 32.7 | 59.7 | 4.4 | 36.3 | 10.8 | 875.0 |
| 104.1 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 14.6 | 33.4 | 62.2 | 3.2 | 36.5 | 9.3 | 846.7 |
| 132.4 | 12.6 | 48.5 | 25.2 | 20.9 | 36.8 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 12.9 | 17.7 | 801.3 |
| 123.6 | 11.4 | 48.6 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 39.9 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 15.9 | 815.8 |
| 133.0 | 12.1 | 51.5 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 41.7 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 920.0 |

--Continued

Table 6.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European

| Commodity and year | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | Greece |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | Sub | | | | | | | | |
| | Major | head- | Belgium- | Nether- | West | France | Italy | Total | |
| | head- | ings | Luxem- | lands | Germany | | | | |
| | ings | 1/ | bourg | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 1967: | 4 | 39.0 | 86.8 | 156.6 | 131.1 | 134.4 | 547.9 | 3.0 |
| | 1968: | : | 42.8 | 90.8 | 164.8 | 123.4 | 97.7 | 519.5 | 1.8 |
| | 1969: | : | 54.1 | 103.8 | 181.8 | 147.9 | 134.6 | 622.2 | 4.5 |
| (Fish and marine oils) | 1967: | 411.1: | 4.0 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 50.3 | 0.1 |
| | 1968: | : | 1.9 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 41.1 | 0.1 |
| | 1969: | : | 2.5 | 15.7 | 21.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 45.4 | 0.3 |
| (Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed) | 1967: | 431: | 6.1 | 6.1 | 12.7 | 18.8 | 8.0 | 51.7 | 0.6 |
| | 1968: | : | 7.7 | 7.0 | 16.3 | 19.0 | 10.6 | 60.6 | 1.0 |
| | 1969: | : | 8.9 | 7.7 | 19.1 | 22.9 | 11.7 | 70.3 | 1.9 |
| Agricultural fats and oils 3/ | 1967: | : | 33.7 | 65.4 | 127.0 | 107.8 | 124.9 | 458.8 | 2.3 |
| | 1968: | : | 39.7 | 72.9 | 132.3 | 103.3 | 86.4 | 434.6 | 0.7 |
| | 1969: | : | 53.3 | 88.8 | 144.1 | 122.9 | 122.0 | 531.1 | 2.4 |
| Total agricultural 4/ | 1967: | : | 1,259.1 | 1,429.2 | 4,662.3 | 2,556.2 | 2,715.3 | 12,622.1 | 195.9 |
| | 1968: | : | 1,306.4 | 1,549.0 | 4,842.5 | 2,530.1 | 2,623.5 | 12,851.5 | 192.0 |
| | 1969: | : | 1,463.9 | 1,818.3 | 5,547.8 | 3,026.7 | 3,053.2 | 14,909.9 | 218.6 |
| Total imports | 1967: | : | 7,175.9 | 8,337.5 | 17,350.6 | 12,377.5 | 9,826.6 | 55,068.1 | 1,186.3 |
| | 1968: | : | 8,333.4 | 9,292.6 | 20,150.0 | 13,926.5 | 10,252.6 | 61,955.0 | 1,391.7 |
| | 1969: | : | 9,988.7 | 10,993.5 | 24,926.0 | 17,219.8 | 12,449.7 | 75,577.7 | 1,594.2 |

1/ Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (Lard), 091.4 (Margarine and shortening), and 4 (Oils and fats) minus 411.1 (Fish and marine oils) and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

4/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 03 (Fish) and 11 (Beverages), plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), 411.1 (Fish and marine oils), and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1967, 1968, and 1969 and other official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69--Continued

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| United Kingdom | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Total |
| Norway | : | : | : | : | : | Switzer- | : | : | : | : | Western |
| Sweden | : | : | : | : | : | land | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | Europe |
| Denmark | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Austria | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 173.0 | 6.0 | 21.3 | 11.4 | 23.7 | 18.3 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 26.0 | 2.4 | 849.0 | |
| 162.7 | 7.1 | 22.4 | 9.9 | 21.4 | 16.2 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 23.7 | 2.1 | 803.6 | |
| 175.5 | 8.4 | 23.9 | 11.0 | 21.3 | 17.6 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 28.8 | 2.4 | 932.3 | |
| 41.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2/ | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 107.4 | |
| 22.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2/ | 2.6 | 0.4 | 77.9 | |
| 26.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2/ | 2/ | 3.2 | 0.4 | 86.2 | |
| 15.3 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 90.4 | |
| 14.6 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 98.7 | |
| 15.9 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 113.2 | |
| 155.4 | 2.7 | 12.8 | 3.8 | 19.1 | 14.1 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 23.3 | 0.8 | 708.0 | |
| 157.6 | 2.8 | 15.1 | 4.2 | 17.0 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 5.2 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 680.3 | |
| 168.5 | 4.3 | 15.7 | 5.6 | 16.8 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 24.0 | 0.9 | 797.9 | |
| 5,598.3 | 267.2 | 570.6 | 444.3 | 336.9 | 728.8 | 248.1 | 201.7 | 724.0 | 219.0 | 22,156.9 | |
| 5,286.9 | 262.1 | 584.6 | 410.9 | 332.3 | 702.4 | 261.7 | 210.7 | 691.0 | 197.9 | 21,984.0 | |
| 5,428.9 | 256.9 | 610.9 | 415.1 | 342.3 | 779.0 | 263.4 | 218.2 | 818.2 | 226.5 | 24,487.9 | |
| 17,715.5 | 2,746.3 | 4,702.8 | 3,133.8 | 2,309.4 | 4,099.2 | 1,059.2 | 1,077.7 | 3,470.1 | 1,690.7 | 98,259.1 | |
| 18,958.5 | 2,704.2 | 5,121.7 | 3,213.2 | 2,496.0 | 4,492.6 | 1,178.4 | 1,174.8 | 3,502.2 | 1,592.5 | 107,780.9 | |
| 19,956.3 | 2,942.9 | 5,899.1 | 3,800.1 | 2,825.4 | 5,266.0 | 1,297.5 | 1,413.4 | 4,201.7 | 2,022.6 | 126,796.9 | |

Table 7.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by

| Commodity and year | | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | Major head-ings | Sub-head-ings | Belgium-Luxembourg | Netherlands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | Greece |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live animals | 1967 | 00 | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 |
| | 1968 | | | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.4 |
| | 1969 | | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| Meat and meat pre- parations | 1967 | 01 | | 3.2 | 6.6 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 54.9 | 1.1 |
| | 1968 | | | 3.3 | 5.9 | 14.6 | 20.8 | 0.7 | 45.3 | 0.6 |
| | 1969 | | | 4.0 | 6.2 | 15.2 | 25.6 | 0.9 | 51.9 | 0.4 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 1967 | 02 | | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | --- | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| | 1968 | | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2/ | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| | 1969 | | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Fish and fish pre- parations | 1967 | 03 | | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 1.1 |
| | 1968 | | | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 8.8 | 1.2 |
| | 1969 | | | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 1.2 |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 1967 | 04 | | 76.0 | 156.4 | 128.3 | 56.3 | 66.2 | 483.2 | 19.7 |
| | 1968 | | | 54.5 | 149.7 | 146.1 | 62.8 | 138.1 | 551.2 | 10.9 |
| | 1969 | | | 57.6 | 102.0 | 98.2 | 63.8 | 116.0 | 437.6 | 15.2 |
| (Wheat and flour) | 1967 | 041, | | 10.1 | 22.3 | 37.4 | 30.5 | 6.2 | 106.5 | 0.2 |
| | 1968 | 046 | | 12.4 | 26.3 | 36.2 | 27.7 | 16.4 | 119.0 | 2/ |
| | 1969 | | | 12.5 | 15.3 | 19.4 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 101.3 | 1.0 |
| (Rice) | 1967 | 042 | | 2.8 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 4.9 | --- | 25.1 | 1.0 |
| | 1968 | | | 4.3 | 8.4 | 13.6 | 7.1 | --- | 33.4 | 1.4 |
| | 1969 | | | 3.3 | 6.6 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 2/ | 29.2 | 1.0 |
| (Feed grains) | 1967 | 043, | | 62.8 | 126.4 | 80.3 | 20.9 | 59.8 | 350.2 | 17.9 |
| | 1968 | 044, | | 37.5 | 114.1 | 96.1 | 28.0 | 121.7 | 397.4 | 8.8 |
| | 1969 | 045 | | 41.5 | 80.0 | 66.5 | 30.0 | 88.4 | 306.4 | 16.6 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 1967 | 05 | | 15.6 | 15.7 | 29.4 | 20.8 | 5.4 | 86.9 | 0.9 |
| | 1968 | | | 10.1 | 10.0 | 22.9 | 16.3 | 5.6 | 64.9 | 1.1 |
| | 1969 | | | 12.6 | 16.5 | 30.3 | 20.0 | 6.4 | 85.8 | 1.2 |
| Sugar, sugar pre- parations, and honey | 1967 | 06 | | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 2/ |
| | 1968 | | | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.1 |
| | 1969 | | | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa spices, etc. | 1967 | 07 | | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 2/ |
| | 1968 | | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 2/ |
| | 1969 | | | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 2/ |
| Animal feed | 1967 | 08 | | 16.3 | 54.4 | 67.8 | 59.3 | 21.0 | 218.8 | 1.1 |
| | 1968 | | | 13.1 | 68.2 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 21.4 | 235.2 | 0.6 |
| | 1969 | | | 13.6 | 67.6 | 88.1 | 67.1 | 23.1 | 259.5 | 0.8 |
| (Oilseed cake and meal) | 1967 | 081.3 | | 14.1 | 27.0 | 66.4 | 58.8 | 18.4 | 184.7 | 0.6 |
| | 1968 | | | 10.6 | 31.7 | 59.5 | 65.5 | 18.9 | 186.2 | 0.2 |
| | 1969 | | | 10.5 | 27.2 | 81.7 | 65.8 | 21.7 | 206.9 | 2/ |
| (Meatmeal and fishmeal) | 1967 | 081.4 | | --- | 0.1 | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 0.1 | --- |
| | 1968 | | | 2/ | 2/ | 0.1 | 2/ | 2/ | 0.1 | 2/ |
| | 1969 | | | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- |

See footnotes at end of table.

country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---|
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| United Kingdom | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | Total Western Europe | |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | --- | 9.2 | |
| 2.9 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 | --- | 9.6 | |
| 3.0 | <u>2/</u> | 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | <u>2/</u> | 10.8 | |
| 16.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | --- | --- | 0.2 | 0.2 | 77.8 | |
| 19.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.9 | 2.2 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.3 | 0.1 | 70.9 | |
| 17.9 | 0.1 | 2.5 | <u>2/</u> | 0.7 | 4.2 | --- | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | 78.4 | |
| 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | --- | 4.3 | |
| <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 0.1 | --- | 2.4 | |
| 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 2.7 | |
| 22.1 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | --- | 39.1 | |
| 9.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.2 | --- | 22.2 | |
| 13.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 0.5 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 1.0 | --- | 34.3 | |
| 159.1 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 20.4 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 10.2 | 71.3 | 1.2 | 811.1 | |
| 136.3 | 12.4 | 6.7 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 40.0 | 1.3 | 796.9 | |
| 122.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 44.0 | 1.3 | 659.6 | |
| 31.8 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 4.2 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 157.9 | |
| 11.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | --- | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | --- | 0.4 | 141.3 | |
| 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | <u>2/</u> | --- | 4.2 | 3.6 | 0.1 | --- | 0.3 | 115.3 | |
| 11.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.3 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.2 | 41.9 | |
| 14.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | --- | 0.1 | 54.4 | |
| 11.6 | <u>2/</u> | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | --- | 0.2 | 46.9 | |
| 114.3 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 19.8 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 71.2 | 0.7 | 605.4 | |
| 108.7 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 40.0 | 0.9 | 595.4 | |
| 106.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 43.9 | 0.7 | 492.9 | |
| 54.2 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 209.3 | |
| 42.5 | 7.5 | 21.9 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 167.9 | |
| 36.5 | 9.2 | 22.7 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 188.2 | |
| 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | 6.9 | |
| 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | 6.3 | |
| 1.0 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 3.5 | |
| 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.5 | 6.6 | |
| 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 5.6 | |
| 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.2 | 5.0 | |
| 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 1.8 | --- | 249.1 | |
| 3.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 4.6 | --- | 271.4 | |
| 1.1 | <u>2/</u> | 2.5 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 9.7 | <u>2/</u> | 300.3 | |
| 1.0 | <u>2/</u> | 0.6 | 11.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 1.2 | --- | 209.9 | |
| 2.9 | <u>2/</u> | 2.1 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | --- | 218.1 | |
| 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | 2.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 9.3 | --- | 242.7 | |
| 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | 0.2 | |
| <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | 0.2 | |
| 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | 0.1 | |

--Continued

Table 7.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by country,

| Commodity and year | | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| | | Major head-ings | Sub-head-ings 1/ | Belgium-Luxembourg | Netherlands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | Greece | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous food preparations | 1967 | 09 | : | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 0.1 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 0.2 | |
| (Lard) | 1967 | :091.3: | : | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | --- | 2/ | 2.0 | --- | |
| | 1968 | : | : | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | --- | 2/ | 0.3 | --- | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | --- | 2/ | 1.5 | --- | |
| (Margarine and shortening) | 1967 | :091.4: | : | 2/ | --- | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 0.1 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | : | : | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | |
| Beverages | 1967 | 11 | : | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 2/ | |
| (Nonalcoholic) | 1967 | :111 | : | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | |
| | 1968 | : | : | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | --- | 2/ | --- | |
| | 1969 | : | : | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | |
| (Wine) | 1967 | :112.1: | : | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 2/ | 2/ | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 1967 | :121 | : | 13.0 | 24.1 | 106.1 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 154.4 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 10.5 | 24.7 | 77.4 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 119.7 | 0.2 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 12.2 | 23.7 | 102.9 | 3.5 | 16.3 | 158.6 | 0.1 | |
| Hides and skins | 1967 | 21 | : | 1.1 | 2.5 | 16.6 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 31.8 | 0.4 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 1.2 | 2.4 | 21.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 37.0 | 0.3 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 1.6 | 2.2 | 28.0 | 5.6 | 12.4 | 49.8 | 0.5 | |
| Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | 1967 | 22 | : | 30.9 | 56.6 | 178.1 | 17.3 | 57.8 | 340.7 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 31.3 | 74.4 | 163.2 | 8.3 | 58.5 | 335.7 | --- | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 28.6 | 100.6 | 147.4 | 7.6 | 50.1 | 334.3 | 2/ | |
| (Soybeans) | 1967 | :221.4: | : | 25.6 | 46.8 | 170.6 | 15.6 | 57.6 | 316.2 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 26.3 | 66.2 | 147.7 | 5.5 | 57.9 | 303.6 | --- | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 25.5 | 92.3 | 133.9 | 5.9 | 50.0 | 307.6 | --- | |
| Natural rubber | 1967 | :231.1: | : | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 0.1 | 2/ | 2/ | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | --- | |
| Natural fibers | 1967 | :261- | : | 6.3 | 4.1 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 41.6 | 96.4 | 0.1 | |
| | 1968 | :265 | : | 6.7 | 4.1 | 13.4 | 21.0 | 33.8 | 79.0 | 2.4 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 5.2 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 41.4 | 0.6 | |
| (Raw Cotton) | 1967 | :263.1: | : | 4.1 | 3.3 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 37.2 | 82.3 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 4.4 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 18.7 | 30.8 | 66.7 | 2.3 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 28.1 | 0.5 | |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 1967 | 29 | : | 1.0 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 17.8 | 0.2 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 1.2 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 18.0 | 0.3 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 1.0 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 19.6 | 0.3 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69--Continued

| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----------------------|
| United Kingdom | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Total Western Europe |
| : | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | : | : |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | | 27.4 |
| 11.9 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | | 19.9 |
| 18.5 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | <u>2/</u> | 0.7 | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | 0.1 | | 27.5 |
| 15.5 | --- | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | | 17.6 |
| 9.6 | --- | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | --- | | 10.1 |
| 16.3 | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | | 17.9 |
| --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 0.1 |
| --- | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 0.1 |
| <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | <u>2/</u> |
| 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 4.2 |
| 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 0.1 | | 6.0 |
| 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 8.4 |
| <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | | <u>2/</u> |
| --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | <u>2/</u> |
| .1 | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | | .1 |
| <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | | <u>2/</u> |
| <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | | <u>2/</u> |
| <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | --- | --- | | <u>2/</u> |
| 130.6 | 6.9 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 3.8 | 18.1 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 5.4 | | 370.4 |
| 154.1 | 8.5 | 14.2 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 19.6 | 4.7 | 16.4 | 6.6 | 4.7 | | 372.1 |
| 143.1 | 5.6 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 3.2 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 5.8 | | 391.0 |
| 10.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | 3.3 | 0.3 | | 51.6 |
| 13.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.7 | | 59.5 |
| 17.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 3.8 | 1.3 | | 77.6 |
| 13.2 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 50.3 | <u>2/</u> | 1.1 | --- | 0.4 | 92.9 | 0.9 | | 517.8 |
| 12.4 | 16.6 | 0.2 | 41.5 | <u>2/</u> | 1.1 | --- | <u>2/</u> | 103.4 | 0.5 | | 511.4 |
| 25.7 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 36.8 | <u>2/</u> | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 108.0 | 0.7 | | 525.2 |
| 10.9 | 17.9 | <u>2/</u> | 49.9 | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | 91.9 | 0.9 | | 487.7 |
| 11.3 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 41.3 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | 101.4 | --- | | 473.3 |
| 25.7 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 36.4 | <u>2/</u> | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 106.5 | 0.3 | | 495.2 |
| 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | | 1.0 |
| 0.1 | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | 0.1 | --- | | 1.4 |
| <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | | 1.1 |
| 27.7 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | | 149.9 |
| 26.0 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | <u>2/</u> | 1.6 | 1.2 | | 130.4 |
| 18.9 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | | 74.7 |
| 18.2 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | | 124.7 |
| 13.3 | 1.2 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | | 103.4 |
| 5.1 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | | 46.1 |
| 5.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | | 30.8 |
| 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | | 29.7 |
| 6.7 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | | 33.8 |

--Continued

Table 7.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by country,

| Commodity and year | | European Economic Community | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|
| | | SITC number | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sub | | | | | | | | |
| | | Major head-ings | Belgium | Nether-lands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | Greece | |
| | | 1/ | bourg | | | | | | | |
| | | - - - - - Million dollars - - - - - | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 1967 | 4 | 1.4 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 10.3 | 40.5 | 2.1 | |
| | 1968 | | 1.3 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 32.8 | 0.3 | |
| | 1969 | | 1.4 | 10.8 | 16.3 | 2.4 | 9.2 | 40.1 | 0.6 | |
| (Fish and marine oils) | 1967 | 411.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | --- | --- | 2.3 | --- | |
| | 1968 | | 2/ | 2/ | 0.2 | --- | 0.1 | 0.3 | --- | |
| | 1969 | | 2/ | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | --- | 6.2 | --- | |
| (Animal and vegetable oils and fats pro-cessed) | 1967 | 431 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2/ | |
| Agricultural fats and oils 3/ | 1967 | | 1.4 | 13.5 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 37.3 | 2.1 | |
| | 1968 | | 1.2 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 30.3 | 0.3 | |
| | 1969 | | 1.4 | 7.1 | 13.4 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 32.7 | 0.6 | |
| Total agricultural 4/ | 1967 | | 167.6 | 340.4 | 587.2 | 217.8 | 224.7 | 1,537.7 | 27.3 | |
| | 1968 | | 135.2 | 358.3 | 544.4 | 210.8 | 281.9 | 1,530.6 | 17.8 | |
| | 1969 | | 139.0 | 336.0 | 541.8 | 214.1 | 253.6 | 1,484.5 | 20.9 | |
| Total imports | 1967 | | 589.8 | 886.1 | 2,138.4 | 1,219.3 | 1,025.3 | 5,859.0 | 100.1 | |
| | 1968 | | 689.1 | 1,014.3 | 2,173.0 | 1,318.7 | 1,193.3 | 6,388.4 | 106.8 | |
| | 1969 | | 766.5 | 1,066.8 | 2,618.3 | 1,465.1 | 1,411.0 | 7,327.7 | 151.9 | |

1/ Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (Lard), 091.4 (Margarine and shortening), and 4 (Oils and fats) minus 411.1 (Fish and marine oils) and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

4/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 03 (Fish) and 11 (Beverages), plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), 411.1 (Fish and marine oils), and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1967, 1968, and 1969 and other official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69--Continued

| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----------------------|
| United Kingdom | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Total Western Europe |
| | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | | |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 10.4 | --- | | 63.5 |
| 5.3 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 8.1 | --- | | 51.8 |
| 4.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 10.0 | <u>2/</u> | | 61.0 |
| --- | --- | 2.3 | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | | 4.6 |
| --- | --- | 2.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 2.3 |
| <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 2.5 | --- | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | --- | | 8.7 |
| 2.0 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | | 5.1 |
| 2.4 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | | 5.1 |
| 1.3 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | | 4.0 |
| 18.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 10.3 | --- | | 71.5 |
| 12.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 8.0 | --- | | 54.6 |
| 19.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 10.0 | <u>2/</u> | | 66.2 |
| 446.3 | 53.2 | 64.2 | 111.2 | 15.6 | 53.4 | 20.5 | 35.0 | 194.8 | 17.6 | | 2,576.8 |
| 433.3 | 48.2 | 61.9 | 94.0 | 16.2 | 52.6 | 20.6 | 36.5 | 173.2 | 14.7 | | 2,499.6 |
| 417.0 | 37.3 | 58.1 | 81.6 | 15.0 | 58.1 | 18.7 | 30.2 | 189.9 | 16.4 | | 2,427.7 |
| 2,215.4 | 176.0 | 436.5 | 269.4 | 80.6 | 343.9 | 72.8 | 87.1 | 584.5 | 83.1 | | 10,308.4 |
| 2,536.3 | 206.1 | 474.5 | 273.7 | 83.5 | 402.5 | 85.9 | 86.7 | 590.2 | 72.3 | | 11,306.9 |
| 2,667.2 | 230.1 | 505.4 | 292.7 | 84.4 | 446.0 | 63.3 | 125.6 | 728.0 | 103.4 | | 12,725.7 |

Table 8.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country,

| Commodity and year | | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | | Greece |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | Sub | | Belgium-Luxembourg | Netherlands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | | |
| | | Major head-ings | ings | | | | | | | | |
| | | ings | 1/ | | | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live animals | 1967 | : 00 | : | 41.2 | 36.6 | 51.4 | 54.1 | 0.7 | 184.0 | 0.9 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 61.5 | 46.9 | 59.7 | 91.6 | 0.7 | 260.4 | 0.9 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 77.4 | 64.3 | 95.0 | 116.8 | 3.4 | 356.9 | 1.0 | |
| Meat and meat preparations | 1967 | : 01 | : | 109.4 | 414.3 | 33.2 | 119.6 | 20.8 | 697.3 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 124.2 | 514.9 | 61.0 | 165.1 | 24.0 | 889.2 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 149.0 | 593.6 | 95.3 | 145.9 | 31.9 | 1,015.7 | 0.1 | |
| Dairy products and eggs | 1967 | : 02 | : | 82.8 | 336.3 | 97.3 | 272.3 | 37.6 | 826.3 | 1.0 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 86.3 | 368.7 | 114.9 | 295.9 | 38.4 | 904.2 | 0.9 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 101.3 | 397.4 | 126.2 | 358.3 | 41.7 | 1,024.9 | 2.0 | |
| Fish and fish preparations | 1967 | : 03 | : | 12.8 | 74.6 | 35.0 | 25.8 | 4.5 | 152.7 | 1.5 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 14.1 | 81.3 | 39.6 | 24.6 | 6.0 | 165.6 | 1.8 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 14.8 | 88.8 | 50.1 | 28.0 | 8.1 | 189.8 | 2.9 | |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 1967 | : 04 | : | 64.1 | 97.8 | 75.5 | 575.9 | 86.9 | 900.2 | 32.0 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 88.9 | 144.8 | 81.7 | 748.7 | 70.6 | 1,134.7 | 13.8 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 116.8 | 167.7 | 128.0 | 947.2 | 77.2 | 1,436.9 | 3.9 | |
| (Wheat and flour) | 1967 | : :041, | : | 7.0 | 22.0 | 34.1 | 201.9 | 41.7 | 306.7 | 25.3 | |
| | 1968 | : :046 | : | 22.9 | 42.9 | 38.7 | 339.7 | 13.7 | 457.9 | 9.3 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 25.5 | 57.4 | 69.1 | 481.3 | 20.4 | 653.7 | 3.1 | |
| (Feed grains) | 1967 | : :043, | : | 16.8 | 32.8 | 7.9 | 326.3 | 2.8 | 386.6 | 5.1 | |
| | 1968 | : :044, | : | 19.9 | 46.1 | 4.1 | 350.2 | 1.6 | 421.9 | 2.7 | |
| | 1969 | : :045 | : | 37.2 | 53.8 | 12.1 | 409.9 | 1.7 | 514.7 | 2/ | |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1967 | : 05 | : | 92.6 | 357.3 | 46.1 | 192.5 | 605.5 | 1,294.0 | 94.6 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 98.9 | 367.1 | 55.8 | 203.4 | 567.0 | 1,292.2 | 94.0 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 123.2 | 458.8 | 59.9 | 271.1 | 649.0 | 1,562.0 | 116.1 | |
| Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey | 1967 | : 06 | : | 27.2 | 34.1 | 12.4 | 67.1 | 8.3 | 149.1 | 1.1 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 29.8 | 38.7 | 19.2 | 82.8 | 11.8 | 182.3 | 0.8 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 44.0 | 39.5 | 29.3 | 117.2 | 10.6 | 240.6 | 1.2 | |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. | 1967 | : 07 | : | 24.2 | 157.4 | 32.9 | 14.9 | 18.7 | 248.1 | 0.2 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 28.5 | 189.6 | 45.8 | 15.7 | 21.9 | 301.5 | 0.2 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 34.7 | 221.9 | 57.2 | 17.4 | 28.7 | 359.9 | 0.5 | |
| Animal feed | 1967 | : 08 | : | 25.5 | 58.0 | 62.4 | 63.4 | 14.6 | 223.9 | 1.8 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 28.7 | 73.9 | 63.1 | 74.6 | 10.7 | 251.0 | 1.1 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 34.2 | 96.7 | 65.6 | 94.1 | 12.6 | 303.2 | 1.0 | |
| (Oilseed cake and meal) | 1967 | : :081.3: | : | 9.2 | 25.5 | 30.8 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 81.6 | 1.7 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 11.0 | 35.3 | 25.2 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 84.9 | 0.8 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 13.0 | 48.2 | 20.3 | 10.5 | 4.2 | 96.2 | 1.0 | |
| (Meatmeal and fishmeal) | 1967 | : :081.4: | : | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2/ | 6.3 | --- | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 2/ | 10.4 | --- | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 2.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | .3 | 16.2 | --- | |
| Miscellaneous food preparations | 1967 | : 09 | : | 24.9 | 68.6 | 14.7 | 28.5 | 9.7 | 146.4 | 0.2 | |
| | 1968 | : | : | 19.8 | 69.5 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 13.8 | 146.6 | 0.2 | |
| | 1969 | : | : | 27.7 | 63.8 | 25.2 | 29.2 | 16.2 | 162.1 | 0.3 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Total |
| United Kingdom | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | Western Europe | |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70.6 | 2/ | 1.1 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 135.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 476.0 | |
| 48.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 47.9 | 42.5 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 130.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 536.4 | |
| 69.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 63.5 | 45.5 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 123.9 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 670.7 | |
| 28.3 | 7.2 | 42.8 | 578.4 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 161.5 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 1,539.1 | |
| 18.4 | 4.9 | 36.7 | 528.1 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 141.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 1,636.5 | |
| 38.0 | 4.7 | 50.5 | 544.1 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 159.6 | 2.7 | 9.2 | 1,837.8 | |
| 30.6 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 219.4 | 30.5 | 64.5 | 3.4 | 53.2 | 0.2 | 38.3 | 1,289.2 | |
| 31.3 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 191.2 | 19.6 | 73.5 | 3.8 | 52.3 | 0.3 | 37.2 | 1,335.9 | |
| 32.7 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 187.2 | 23.3 | 78.1 | 3.8 | 52.0 | 2.3 | 34.7 | 1,461.8 | |
| 26.2 | 141.3 | 7.2 | 97.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 50.1 | 6.4 | 51.3 | 0.1 | 535.2 | |
| 26.4 | 141.7 | 8.1 | 103.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 49.1 | 6.4 | 49.3 | 0.1 | 552.7 | |
| 33.9 | 158.8 | 8.4 | 107.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 45.3 | 8.5 | 66.7 | 0.3 | 623.1 | |
| 111.9 | 1.7 | 43.2 | 29.8 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 63.5 | 0.8 | 1,200.0 | |
| 95.2 | 1.6 | 38.9 | 25.3 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 59.7 | 1.4 | 1,387.2 | |
| 61.8 | 2.2 | 46.5 | 38.9 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 64.5 | 8.1 | 1,680.7 | |
| 1.5 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 2/ | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.2 | 47.4 | --- | 398.8 | |
| 1.2 | 2/ | 16.6 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.1 | 43.4 | --- | 528.7 | |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 2.5 | --- | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.1 | 47.4 | 4.3 | 729.8 | |
| 60.7 | --- | 17.6 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 2/ | 2/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- | 486.3 | |
| 37.4 | --- | 14.0 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 2/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2/ | 2/ | 486.1 | |
| 0.8 | --- | 19.9 | 17.9 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 565.2 | |
| 36.1 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 13.2 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 44.7 | 9.7 | 356.9 | 2.2 | 1,878.4 | |
| 38.0 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 52.2 | 10.6 | 354.7 | 0.7 | 1,883.6 | |
| 42.7 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 47.5 | 13.6 | 338.6 | 2.7 | 2,175.0 | |
| 63.7 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 245.0 | |
| 59.2 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 281.7 | |
| 67.2 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 348.6 | |
| 40.9 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 29.0 | 0.8 | 24.9 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 371.4 | |
| 42.6 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 29.2 | 0.8 | 23.7 | 12.8 | 2.5 | 427.8 | |
| 49.8 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 41.3 | 0.9 | 22.3 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 505.0 | |
| 23.3 | 78.7 | 0.6 | 43.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 3.3 | --- | 390.9 | |
| 19.7 | 65.5 | 0.9 | 51.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 404.8 | |
| 22.7 | 56.9 | 0.8 | 55.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 459.5 | |
| n.a. | 3.9 | 2/ | 16.5 | 2/ | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.4 | --- | 109.6 | |
| n.a. | 4.0 | 2/ | 12.7 | --- | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | --- | 104.5 | |
| n.a. | 4.2 | 2/ | 10.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2/ | 1.7 | 114.3 | |
| n.a. | 74.5 | 0.1 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 2/ | 0.8 | 1.3 | --- | --- | 96.3 | |
| n.a. | 61.4 | 0.2 | 25.0 | 0.1 | 2/ | 0.8 | 1.0 | --- | --- | 98.9 | |
| n.a. | 52.4 | 0.3 | 28.0 | 0.4 | 2/ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2/ | --- | 99.4 | |
| 30.9 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 16.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.2 | --- | 220.3 | |
| 32.6 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 19.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 226.6 | |
| 41.6 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 257.1 | |

--Continued

Table 5.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European

| Commodity and year | | SITC number | | European Economic Community | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|--|
| | | Major head- ings | Sub head- ings 1/ | Belgium- Luxem- bourg | Nether- lands | West Germany | France | Italy | Total | Greece | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beverages | 1967 | 11 | | 20.2 | 40.9 | 48.8 | 344.4 | 85.1 | 539.4 | 7.3 | |
| | 1968 | | | 21.3 | 46.8 | 54.5 | 379.5 | 93.9 | 596.0 | 8.9 | |
| | 1969 | | | 24.2 | 53.1 | 63.4 | 420.2 | 114.0 | 674.9 | 11.9 | |
| (Nonalcoholic) | 1967 | 111 | | 2.0 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 12.1 | 3.9 | 24.8 | 2/ | |
| | 1968 | | | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 25.6 | 2/ | |
| | 1969 | | | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 31.8 | 2/ | |
| (Wine) | 1967 | 112.1 | | 5.1 | 3.1 | 18.0 | 198.3 | 74.8 | 299.3 | 5.8 | |
| | 1968 | | | 4.1 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 216.2 | 81.3 | 326.5 | 6.9 | |
| | 1969 | | | 4.6 | 5.8 | 23.4 | 239.5 | 97.4 | 370.7 | 8.9 | |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 1967 | 121 | | 1.6 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 26.6 | 137.3 | |
| | 1968 | | | 2.8 | 9.7 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 29.7 | 99.9 | |
| | 1969 | | | 1.9 | 11.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 11.9 | 30.8 | 102.7 | |
| Hides and skins | 1967 | 21 | | 13.4 | 35.4 | 38.2 | 46.3 | 11.3 | 144.6 | 11.4 | |
| | 1968 | | | 13.2 | 34.2 | 36.1 | 52.0 | 13.0 | 148.5 | 13.1 | |
| | 1969 | | | 16.2 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 58.7 | 11.9 | 165.5 | 15.7 | |
| Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | 1967 | 22 | | 4.9 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 31.2 | 0.1 | |
| | 1968 | | | 4.6 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 14.4 | 0.5 | 31.9 | 0.2 | |
| | 1969 | | | 5.1 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 35.2 | 0.6 | 53.9 | 0.2 | |
| Natural rubber | 1967 | 231.1 | | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2/ | 3.3 | --- | |
| | 1968 | | | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.9 | --- | |
| | 1969 | | | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 4.4 | --- | |
| Natural fibers | 1967 | 261- | | 121.3 | 44.3 | 45.9 | 129.2 | 19.0 | 359.7 | 42.7 | |
| | 1968 | 265 | | 113.5 | 37.8 | 53.1 | 139.5 | 17.5 | 361.4 | 35.6 | |
| | 1969 | | | 120.3 | 30.6 | 48.3 | 157.1 | 16.3 | 372.6 | 31.8 | |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 1967 | 29 | | 35.8 | 227.2 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 53.2 | 414.7 | 5.1 | |
| | 1968 | | | 35.2 | 242.8 | 54.3 | 52.3 | 57.4 | 442.0 | 5.5 | |
| | 1969 | | | 42.3 | 268.3 | 61.1 | 56.0 | 61.4 | 489.1 | 5.7 | |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 1967 | 4 | | 21.1 | 61.7 | 72.4 | 33.3 | 15.1 | 203.6 | 24.0 | |
| | 1968 | | | 23.6 | 80.8 | 82.3 | 32.2 | 17.8 | 236.7 | 26.0 | |
| | 1969 | | | 26.9 | 106.3 | 94.9 | 33.1 | 19.9 | 281.1 | 10.7 | |
| Agricultural oils and fats 3/ | 1967 | | | 20.3 | 64.5 | 46.4 | 38.4 | 14.4 | 184.0 | 23.8 | |
| | 1968 | | | 23.0 | 78.2 | 52.5 | 34.6 | 20.4 | 208.7 | 26.0 | |
| | 1969 | | | 33.4 | 93.7 | 63.4 | 36.1 | 21.8 | 248.4 | 10.5 | |
| Total agricultural 4/ | 1967 | | | 691.5 | 1,925.2 | 630.0 | 1,866.5 | 988.5 | 6,101.7 | 358.0 | |
| | 1968 | | | 759.3 | 2,205.8 | 739.6 | 2,213.9 | 959.5 | 6,878.1 | 299.1 | |
| | 1969 | | | 922.9 | 2,536.6 | 919.0 | 2,684.4 | 1,095.6 | 8,158.5 | 301.6 | |
| Total exports | 1967 | | | 7,032.4 | 7,287.6 | 21,735.7 | 11,377.5 | 8,701.7 | 56,134.9 | 495.2 | |
| | 1968 | | | 8,164.0 | 8,341.7 | 24,842.5 | 12,672.3 | 10,183.2 | 64,203.7 | 467.7 | |
| | 1969 | | | 10,065.0 | 9,965.1 | 29,051.9 | 14,874.6 | 11,729.3 | 75,685.9 | 553.6 | |

1/ Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals. 2/ Less than \$50,000. 3/ Agricultural fats and oils include lard, margarine and shortening and all other oils and fats except marine and processed. 4/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 03 (Fish) and 11 (Beverages) plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), Marine oil, and Processed oils and fats.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1967-69--Continued

| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| United Kingdom | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | Total Western Europe |
| : | Norway | Sweden | Denmark | Austria | Switzerland | Portugal | Ireland | Spain | Finland | : | : |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 381.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 32.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 56.9 | 24.0 | 57.3 | 2.1 | 1,107.7 | |
| 472.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 34.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 61.1 | 22.3 | 58.1 | 1.9 | 1,262.8 | |
| 456.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 38.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 65.3 | 21.9 | 62.7 | 2.1 | 1,341.7 | |
| 7.0 | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | 34.7 | |
| 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 36.0 | |
| 8.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | 44.4 | |
| 1.2 | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 51.7 | n.a. | 53.0 | --- | 413.1 | |
| 1.3 | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 58.0 | n.a. | 53.5 | <u>2/</u> | 448.5 | |
| 1.8 | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 60.2 | n.a. | 56.2 | <u>2/</u> | 500.8 | |
| <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.3 | 0.2 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.2 | --- | 164.6 | |
| <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.3 | 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 130.3 | |
| 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | <u>2/</u> | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | 134.2 | |
| 20.6 | 33.8 | 31.0 | 54.8 | 4.1 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 26.1 | 349.7 | |
| 20.0 | 38.4 | 31.4 | 73.1 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 32.9 | 383.4 | |
| 23.3 | 34.7 | 32.8 | 74.4 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 31.1 | 403.7 | |
| 0.8 | --- | 2.3 | 4.0 | 1.7 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | 0.4 | --- | 40.6 | |
| 1.0 | --- | 5.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | 0.4 | --- | 42.0 | |
| 1.0 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 0.9 | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 69.3 | |
| n.a. | <u>2/</u> | 2.0 | <u>2/</u> | --- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | n.a. | <u>2/</u> | --- | 5.3 | |
| n.a. | <u>2/</u> | 1.5 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 0.1 | n.a. | <u>2/</u> | --- | 5.5 | |
| n.a. | <u>2/</u> | 1.1 | 0.1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | n.a. | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 5.6 | |
| 127.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 7.3 | --- | 10.2 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 562.2 | |
| 121.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 550.2 | |
| 124.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 559.9 | |
| 10.6 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 60.1 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 14.7 | 2.0 | 532.9 | |
| 11.2 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 64.8 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 13.3 | 1.9 | 565.6 | |
| 12.2 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 71.0 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 17.0 | 2.1 | 631.4 | |
| 16.5 | 43.5 | 14.4 | 28.1 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 65.1 | 3.8 | 414.2 | |
| 17.3 | 28.7 | 13.2 | 23.9 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 32.8 | 3.5 | 398.3 | |
| 20.0 | 41.4 | 12.3 | 23.1 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 69.8 | 3.9 | 483.4 | |
| 11.7 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 20.9 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 64.3 | 2.6 | 335.3 | |
| 11.7 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 16.9 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 32.3 | 2.1 | 325.9 | |
| 12.5 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 11.3 | 2.9 | 69.8 | 2.2 | 390.6 | |
| 610.2 | 74.3 | 166.1 | 1,075.7 | 111.1 | 163.0 | 121.8 | 426.9 | 591.4 | 86.3 | 9,886.5 | |
| 553.9 | 74.2 | 162.0 | 1,022.3 | 100.2 | 183.1 | 133.2 | 400.2 | 548.4 | 88.0 | 10,442.7 | |
| 605.1 | 75.9 | 189.5 | 1,072.6 | 118.1 | 207.8 | 136.9 | 419.9 | 578.9 | 101.7 | 11,966.5 | |
| 13,862.2 | 1,736.4 | 4,528.1 | 2,473.6 | 1,808.8 | 3,471.1 | 701.4 | 760.2 | 1,384.1 | 1,527.8 | 88,883.8 | |
| 14,822.2 | 1,936.5 | 4,937.3 | 2,582.3 | 1,988.7 | 3,948.6 | 731.9 | 776.1 | 1,589.2 | 1,635.7 | 99,619.9 | |
| 16,894.4 | 2,202.9 | 5,688.1 | 2,957.6 | 2,412.4 | 4,609.2 | 853.0 | 859.7 | 1,900.2 | 1,984.7 | 116,601.7 | |

Note: Trade data for the United Kingdom do not include re-exports.

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1967, 1968, and 1969 and other official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

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